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P R E F A C E .

IN this revision of the Elementary Spelling-Book, the chief object aimed at is to bring its notation into a correspondence with that of the recently issued Quarto Dictionary in which a more extended system of orthoepical marks has been adopted for the purpose of exhibiting the nicer discriminations of vowel sounds. A few of the Tables, however, and a few single columns of words are left without diacritical signs as exercises in notation, a familiarity with which is important to all who consult the dictionary. A little attention to the *Key to the Sounds of the marked Letters* will aid both teacher and pupil in this interesting exercise. As it has been found inconvenient to insert the whole Key at the top of the page, as heretofore, frequent reference to the full explanation of the pointed letters on page 15 may be desirable.

In Syllabication it has been thought best not to give the etymological division of the Quarto Dictionary, but to retain the old mode of Dr. Webster as best calculated to teach *young* scholars the true pronunciation of words.

The plan of classification here executed is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil, who shall be master of these *Elementary Tables*, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular language.

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The Tables intended for *Exercises* in Spelling and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. These Tables will answer the important purposes of teaching the *manner* of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar; at the same time, they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.

The pronunciation here given is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of educated people, both in the United States and in England. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, the Editor has leaned to regular analogies as furnishing the best rule of decision.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this book, as in Dr. Webster's dictionaries, that mode of spelling has been adopted which is the most simple and best authorized. The Editor has followed the rules that are held to be legitimate, and has rendered uniform all classes of words falling within them. If established rules and analogies will not control the practice of writers, there is no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the

studies of the pupil has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling. It is useful to teach children the signification of words, as soon as they can comprehend them; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities; for what they do not clearly comprehend at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach *orthography* and *pronunciation*, it is judged most proper to adapt the various Tables to these specific objects, and omit extraneous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete SYSTEM of ELEMENTS for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class-book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

The modifications in this revision, although important, are not of a character to embarrass those teachers who use the old editions in the same classes, very few words having been substituted for others, and those only to correct an obvious error, or to carry out some important analogy.

In the revision of this work, the Editor has availed himself of the suggestions of experienced teachers and others competent to advise, and especially of WM. A. WHEELER, Esq., whose PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION add so much value to the new Illustrated Quarto Dictionary of Dr. Webster.

W. G. W

NEW YORK, 1866.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Language, or Speech, is the utterance of articulate sounds, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by opening and closing the organs. The closing or approximation of the organs is an articulation or jointing, as in *eb*, *ed*, *et*. The articulations are represented by the letters called *consonants*. The sounds made with the organs open, are called *vowels*, as *a*, *e*, *o*. A union of two simple vowel sounds is called a *diphthong*, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *noise*.

Sounds constitute the *spoken* language, addressed to the *ear*; letters or characters, representing sounds, constitute *written* language, which is presented to the *eye*.

The letters of a language, arranged in a certain order, compose what is called an *Alphabet*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters—*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*. The combinations *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng* are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by *si*, or *z*, as, in *brasier*, *azure*, pronounced *brā'zher*, *āzh'ur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, are always simple vowels; *i* and *u* are vowels (as in *in*, *us*), or diphthongs (as in *time*, *tune*); and *y* is either a vowel (as in *any*), a diphthong (as in *my*), or a consonant (as in *ye*).

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain *occasional* sounds which occur more rarely, as that of *a* in *last*, *far*, *eare*, *fall*, *what*; *e* in *term*, *there*, *prey*; *i* in *firm*, *marine*; *o* in *dove*, *for*, *wolf*, *prove*; and *u* in *furl*, *rude* and *pull*. These will now be considered separately.

A. The regular long sound of *a* is denoted by a horizontal mark over it; as, *ān' eient*, *pro-fāne'*; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, *eāt*, *pār'ry*.

Occasional sounds.—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, bär, fä'ther;—the short sound of the Italian *a*, by a single dot over it; as, fäst, läst;—the broad sound, by two dots below it; as, ball, stall;—the short sound of broad *a*, by a single dot under it; as, what, quad'rant;—the sound of *a* before *r* in certain words like *care*, *fair*, &c., is represented by a sharp or pointed circumflex over the *a*, as, câre, hâir, fâir, &c.

E. The regular long sound of *e* is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, mēte, se-rēne'; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as, mēt, re-bēl'.

Occasional sounds.—The sound of *e* like *a* in *care* is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the *e*, as in thêir, whêre; and of short *e* before *r* in cases where it verges toward short *u*, by a rounded circumflex, or wavy line, over it; as, hêr, pre-fêr'.

I, O, U. The regular long and short sounds of *i*, *o*, and *u* are indicated like those of *a* and *e* by a horizontal mark or a curve; as, bīnd, bīn; dōle, dōll; tūne, tūn.

Occasional sounds.—When *i* has the sound of long *e* it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tigue', ma-rine';—when *o* has the sound of short *u*, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dōve, sōn;—when it has the sound of *oo*, it is marked with two dots under it; as, move, prove;—when it has the sound of *oo*, it is marked with a single dot under it; as, wōlf, wōlsey;—when it has the sound of broad *a*, this is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the vowel; as, nôth, sôrt;—the two letters *oo*, with a horizontal mark over them, have the sound heard in the words bōom, lōom;—with a curve mark, they have a shorter form of the same sound; as, bōōk, gōōd;—when *u* is sounded like short *oo*, it has a single dot under it; as, full, pull; while its lengthened sound, as when preceded by *r*, is indicated by two dots; as in rûde, ru'ral, rub'y.

NOTE.—The long *u* in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of short *oo*, preceded by *y*, as in *educate*, pronounced êd'yōō-kāte; *nature*, pronounced nāt'yoor.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let*; as, *adequate, disconsolate, inveterate*.

The long *e*, when shortened, coincides nearly with the short *i* in *pit*; as, in *feet, fit*. This short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented, at the end of words; as, in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is that of the short *o* in *holly*, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *s*, *th*, and *ng*; as in *cross, broth, belong*.

A combination of two letters used to express a single sound is called a digraph; as, *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *oi* and *oy* is the same and uniform; as, in *join, joy*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* is the same and uniform; as, in *sound, now*. But in the termination *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *us*; as, in *pious, glorious*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as, in *certain, curtain*. The digraphs *au* and *aw*, have the sound of broad *a*, as in *fall*; *ew*, that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey*, in unaccented syllables, that of *y* short, as in *valley*.

When one vowel of a digraph is marked, the other has no sound; as, in *court, road, slow*.

The digraphs *ea, ee, ei, ie*, when not marked, have, in this work, the sound of *e* long; as, in *near, meet, seize, grieve*. The vowels in Section 143 are exceptions.

The digraph *oa*, unless marked, has the sound of *o* long.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and *e* final, are long; as, in *fate, mete, mite, note, mute*, unless marked, as in *dove, give*.

The articulations or sounds represented by the consonants are best apprehended by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation, and prolonging the second of the two elements; thus, *eb, ed, ef, eg, ek, el, em, en, ep, er, es, et, ev, ez*.

Those articulations which wholly stop the passage of the breath from the mouth, are called *close*, or *mute*, as *b, d, g, k, p, t*.

Those articulations which are formed either wholly or in part by the lips, are called *labials*; as, *b, f, m, p, v*.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, or the gum covering the roots of the teeth, are called *dentals*; as, *d, t, th*, (as in *thin, this*).

Those which are formed by the flat surface of the tongue and the palate, are called *palatals*; as, *g, k, ng, sh*.

The letters *s* and *z* are called also *sibilants*, or hissing letters.

W (as in *we*) and *y* (as in *ye*) are sometimes called *semi-vowels*, as being intermediate between vowels and consonants, or partaking of the nature of both.

B and *p* represent one and the same articulation, or jointing of the lips; but *p* differs from *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

D and *t* stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper front teeth; but *t* stands for a whispered, and *d* for a spoken sound.

F and *v* stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but *f* indicates an expulsion of voiceless breath; *v*, of vocalized breath, or tone.

Th in *thin* and in *this* represent one and the same articulation; the former with breath; the latter with voice.

S and *z* stand for one and the same articulation; *s* being a hissing or whispered sound, and *z* a buzzing or vocal sound.

Sh and *zh* have the same distinction as *s* and *z*, whispered and vocal; but *zh* not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by *si* or by other letters; as, in *fusion*, *osier*, *azure*.

Ng represent the articulation of the body of the tongue with the roof of the mouth, and indicate a nasal sound, which is much shortened, if followed by the sound of *k* in the same syllable; as in *bank*.

B has one sound only, as in *bite*. After *m*, or before *t*, it is generally mute; as in *dumb*, *doubt*.

C has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *cat*, *cot*, *cup*; and of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cell*, *cit*, *cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*; as, in *sick*, *thick*. *C*, when followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel, unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *conscience*, are pronounced *ce-ta'shus*, *gra'shus*, *con'shense*.

D has its proper sound, as in *day*, *bid*; when followed in the same syllable by a whispered or voiceless consonant, it uniformly takes the sound of *t*, as in *hissed* (*hist*).

F has one sound only; as, in *life*, *fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is a close palatal articulation; as, in *gave*, *go*, *gun*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sometimes represents the same articulation, but generally indicates a compound sound, like that of *j*; as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyves*. Before *n* in the same syllable it is silent; as, in *gnaw*.

H is a mark of mere breathing or aspiration. After *r* it has no sound; as, in *rhetoric*.

I in certain words has the use of *y* consonant; as, in *million*, pronounced *mill'yun*. Before *r* it has a sound nearly resembling that of short *u*, but more open; as, in *bird*, *flirt*.

J represents a compound sound, pretty nearly equivalent to that represented by *dzh*; as, in *joy*.

K has one sound only; as, in *king*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *knave*.

L has one sound only; as, in *lame*, *mill*. It is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant; as, in *walk*, *calm*, *calf*, *should*.

M has one sound only; as, in *man*, *flame*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *mnemonics*.

N has one sound only; as, in *not*, *sun*. It is silent after *l* and *m*; as, in *kiln*, *hymn*, *solemn*.

P has one sound only; as, in *pit*, *lap*. At the beginning of words, it is silent before *n*, *s*, and *t*; as, in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *psaw*, *ptarmigan*.

Q has precisely the power of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*, and these two letters are generally sounded like *kw*; as, in *question*.

R is sounded as in *rip*, *trip*, *form*, *carol*, *mire*.

S has its proper sound, as in *send*, *less*; or the sound of *z*, as in *rise*. Followed by *i* preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh*; as in *mission*, pronounced *mish'un*;—or of its vocal correspondent *zh*; as in *osier*, pronounced *o'zher*. When it has the latter sound, it is indicated in this book by a peculiar mark under it; thus, *s̄*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and at the end of syllables. Before *i*, followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* to form the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *partial*, *patience*, pronounced *na'shon*, *par'shal*, *pa'shense*. But when *s* or *x* precedes *t*, this letter and the *i* following it preserve their own sounds; as in *bastion*, *christian*, *mixture*, pronounced *bäst'yun*, *krist'yan*, *mikst'yun*. T is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*; as in *fasten*, *often*, *gristle*.

V has one sound only; as, in *voice*, *live*, and is never silent.

W before *r* in the same syllable is silent, as in *wring*, *wrong*. In most words beginning with *wh*, the *h* precedes the *w* in utterance; thus *when* is pronounced *hwen*. But if *o* follows this combination, the *w* is silent, as in *whole*, pronounced *hole*.

X represents *ks*, as in *wax*; but it is sometimes pronounced like *gz*; as, in *exact*. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*; as, in *Xenophon*.

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s*; as, in *maze*.

Ch have very nearly the sound of *tsh*; as, in *church*: or the sound of *k*; as, in *character*: or of *sh*, as in *machine*.

Gh are mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*, in which they have the sound of *f*; *hough*, *lough*, *shough*, in which they have the sound of *k*; and *hiccough*, in which they have the sound of *p*. At the beginning of a word, they are pronounced like *g* hard; as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c.; so that they may be

said not to have a proper or regular sound in any English word.

Ph have the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*; except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Ste'vn*.

Sh have one sound only; as, in *shall*.

Th have two sounds; whispered, as in *think*, *both*; and vocal, as in *thou*, *his*. When vocal, the *th* are marked thus, (*th*), as in *thou*.

Sc have the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r*; as, in *scale*, *scoff*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* alone before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, in *scene*, *scepter*, *science*, *Scythian*.

OF ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.

Accent is a forcible stress or effort of voice on a letter or syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word, by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation.

The accented syllable of words is designated by the mark (').

The general principle by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, the ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in *superfluity*, *literary*.

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent; as, *ink-stand*, *church-yard*.

Emphasis is a particular force of utterance given to a particular word in a sentence, on account of its importance.

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

LONG.—*ā*, as in *fame*; *ē*, as in *mete*; *ī*, as in *fine*; *ō*, as in *note*; *ū*, as in *mute*; *ȳ*, as in *fly*.

SHORT.—*ă*, as in *fat*; *ĕ*, as in *met*; *ĭ*, as in *fin*; *ŏ*, as in *not*; *ŭ*, as in *but*; *ÿ*, as in *nymph*.

See over.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION—CONTINUED.

VOWELS.—OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

EXAMPLES.

â, as in <i>care</i> ,	âir, shâre, pâir, bêar.
ă <i>Italian</i> , as in	făther, făr, bălm, păth.
à, as in <i>last</i> ,	ăsk, grăss, dănce, brănch.
ă <i>broad</i> , as in <i>all</i> ,	căll, tălk, hăul, swărm.
ā, as in <i>what</i> ,	wān, wānton, wāllow.
ê like â, as in	thêre, hêir, whêre, êre.
ē, as in <i>term</i> ,	ērmine, vērge, prefēr.
ē like long <i>a</i> , as in	prey, they, eight.
î like long <i>e</i> , as in	pîque, machîne, mîen.
ī, as in <i>bird</i> ,	fîrm, vîrgîn, dîrt.
ô like short <i>u</i> , as in	dôve, sôn, dône, wôn.
ō like long <i>oo</i> , as in	prôve, dô, môve, tômb.
o like short <i>oo</i> , as in	bôsôm, wôlf, wôman.
ô like broad <i>a</i> , as in	ôrder, fôrm, stôrk.
ō, as in	mōon, fōod, bōoty.
ö (short ō), as in	fōot, bōok, wōol, gōod.
u preceded by <i>r</i> , as in	rude, rumor, rural.
ū like ö, as in	būll, pūt, push, pull.
<i>e, i, o</i> (italic) mark a letter silent token, cousin, mason.	

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

oi, or oy (unmarked), as in	oil, join, toy.
ou, or ow (unmarked), as in	out, owl, vowel.

CONSONANTS.

EXAMPLES.

c <i>soft</i> , like <i>s sharp</i> , as in	cede, mercy.
e <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in	eall, eoneur.
ch (unmarked), as in	child, choose, much.
ch <i>soft</i> , like <i>sh</i> , as in	machine, chaise.
eh <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in	ehorus, epoeh.
ġ <i>hard</i> , as in	ġet, bġin, fogġy.
ġ <i>soft</i> , like <i>j</i> , as in	ġentle, ġinger, elegy.
s <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in	same, gas, dense.
s <i>soft</i> , or <i>vocal</i> , like <i>z</i> , as in	has, amuse, prison.
th <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in	thing, path.
th <i>flat</i> or <i>vocal</i> , as in	thine, their, wither.
ng (unmarked), as in	sing, single.
n, as in	linger, link, uncle,
x, like <i>gz</i> , as in	exist, auxiliary.
ph (unmarked), like <i>f</i> , as in <i>sylph</i> .	qu (unmarked), like <i>kw</i> , as in <i>queen</i> .
wh (unmarked), like <i>hw</i> , as in	what, when, awhile.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

ITALIC.

NAMES OF LETTERS.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
z

a
be
ce
de
e
ef
je
aytch
i
ja
ka
el
em
en
o
pe
cu
ar
es
te
u
ve
double u
eks
wi
ze
and

&*

&*

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, fl, fi, fl, ffi, æ, œ.

* This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and*.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; DËRP, MARËNE; LÏNK;

OLD ENGLISH.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
 O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
 t u v w x y z

SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H
 I J K L M N O
 P Q R S T U V
 W X Y Z
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
 r s t u v w x y z
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

No. 1.—I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ea	çe	çi	eo	eu	çy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ô=J; £=Z; ¶=SH.

go on.	by me.	it is.	is he.
go in.	we go.	to me.	he is.
go up.	to us.	to be.	I am.
an ox.	do go.	on it.	on us.

No. 2.—II.

hā	hē	hī	hō	hū	hÿ
ja	je	jī	jo	ju	jÿ
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny

is he in.	do go on.	is it on.
he is in.	I do go on.	it is on.
is he up.	is it so.	is it in.
he is up.	it is so.	it is in.

No. 3.—III.

pā	pē	pī	pō	pū	pÿ
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy

is he to go.	is it by us.	we go to it.
he is to go.	it is by us.	he is by me.
am I to go.	if he is in.	so he is up.
I am to go.	go up to it.	so I am up.

No. 4.—IV.

āb	ēb	īb	ōb	ūb
ae	ee	ie	oe	ue
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

am I to go in.

I am to go in.

is he to go in.

he is to go in.

so he is to go up.

is he to be by me.

he is to be by me.

I am to be by it.

No. 5.—V.

āj	ěj	īj	ōj	ūj
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

ār	ēr	īr	ōr	ūr
ās	ēs	īs	ōs	ūs
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me.

he is to do so by me.

so I am to be in.

he is to go up by it.

it is to be by me.

by me it is to be.

I am to be as he is.

he is to be as I am.

No. 7.—VII.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blŷ
ela	ele	eli	elo	elu	ely
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly

No. 8.—VIII.

brā	brē	brī	brō	bru	brŷ
era	ere	eri	ero	eru	ery
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖF, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; S=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; OU=SH.

frā	frē	frī	frō	fru	frȳ
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry

No. 9.—IX.

prā	prē	prī	prō	pru	prȳ
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
cha	che	chi	cho	chū	chy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky

She fed the old hen. She put her hat on the
 The hen was fed by her. bed.
 See how the hen can. Did you get my hat?
 run. I did not get the hat.
 I met him in the lot. My hat is on the peg.
 The cow was in the lot. She may go and get my
 See how hot the sun is. hat.
 It is hot to-day. I will go and see the
 See the dog run to me. man.
 She has a new hat. He sits on a tin box.

No. 10.—X.

phā	phē	phī	phō	phū	phȳ
qua	que	qui	quo		
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
sea	sce	sçi	seo	seu	sçy
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swy

No. 11.—XI.

splā	splē	splī	splō	splū	splȳ
sprā	sprē	sprī	sprō	spru	sprȳ
strā	strē	strī	strō	stru	strȳ
shrā	shrē	shrī	shrō	shru	shrȳ

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRO, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

serā	serē	serī	serō	seru	sery
selā	selē	selī	selō	selū	sely

No. 12.—XII.

eāb	fīb	gōb	eūb	sāp	lād	bīd	ġīd
dab	ġib	hob	dub	rip	mad	hid	god
mab	jib	job	sub	nip	pad	did	hod
nab	nib	lob	hub	sop	sad	lid	sod
tab	rib	mob	lub	bad	led	rid	nod
neb	bob	rob	rub	dad	red	pid	odd
web	eob	sob	tub	gad	sed	kid	pod
bib	fob	bub	lap	had	wed	mid	rod

A new tab cap.

I hid it in the box.

A cob-web.

Put on his new bib.

He has got a new tub.

Do not go in the mob.

He is not a bad boy.

She can rub off the dust.

The lad had a new pen.

She put my cap in the tub.

He saw a mad dog.

He had a new red cap.

She led him to bed.

I can do as I am bid.

No. 13.—XIII.

lōg	eūd	fāg	tāg	pīg	dūg	pūg	kām
dog	mud	hag	rag	fig	hug	rug	lam
bog	bag	jag	wag	rig	jug	dam	mam
bud	eag	lag	leg	wig	tug	ham	ram
rud	sag	nag	keg	bug	mug	jam	yam

She has a new bag for me.	Do not let a bug get on the bed.
---------------------------	----------------------------------

I can tag the boy.

I put the mug in my

A big dog can run.

new tin box.

He has fed the pig.

I can rub the ink off my

The man can put on his wig.

pen on a rag.

My nag can run in the lot.

He may put the red jug in my new tin box.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; E=K; G=J; H=Z; CH=SH.

No. 14.—XIV.

hem	gum	dăn	răn	măn	făn	wăn	găn
gem	hum	fan	ben	pen	hin	eon	pun
dim	mum	man	den	ten	kin	dou	run
him	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	bun	sun
rim	sum	ran	hen	bin	sin	dun	tun
dum	ban	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	nun

No. 15.—XV.

hăp	găp	píp	móp	făr	făt	văt	nết
rap	dip	sip	top	tar	rat	bet	wet
map	hip	kip	pop	jar	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nip	sop	mar	mat	gēt	set
pap	tip	fop	lop	par	sat	let	yet
tap	lip	hop	bar	băt	pat	met	has

No. 16.—XVI.

bít	pít	jót	gót	nút	věx	fōx	eăn
gĩ	sít	lót	wót	rút	fĩx	wạd	eăp
fít	wít	nót	bút	lăx	mĩx	wạn	eăt
lít	bót	pót	eút	tăx	pĩx	wạr	săp
mít	eót	rót	hút	wăx	sĩx	wạs	gĩn
nĩ	dót	sót	jút	sěx	bốx	wạt	chít

Ann can hem my cap.	It is on my lap.
She has a new fan.	I will get a new map
He hid in his den.	A bat can fly.
The pig is in his pen.	A cat can eat a rat.
I see ten men.	I met the boy.
He had a gun.	He sat on my box.
I saw him run.	Now the sun is set.
The map is wet.	I met six men to-day.
She will sit by me.	Ten men sat by me.
He has cut my pen.	I put the pin on my tin
I had a nut to eat.	box.
Can you fix my hat?	Let him get the tax.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÉRE; GËT; HËRD, MARINE; LINK;

No. 17.—XVII.

bābe	hīde	mōde	āçe	bīçe	eāge	lāke
eade	ride	lode	dace	dice	gāge	take
fade	side	node	face	lice	pāge	make
jade	tide	rode	lace	mice	rage	rake
lade	wide	lobe	pace	nice	sage	sake
made	ode	robe	race	rice	doge	fake
wade	bode	eube	mace	vice	huge	wake
bide	eode	tube	ice	age	bake	eake

No. 18.—XVIII.

dike	yoke	dāle	mīle	dōle	eāme
like	duke	male	nile	hole	dame
pike	luke	hale	pile	mole	fame
tike	puke	pale	tile	pole	game
eoke	ale	sale	vile	sole	lame
joke	bale	tale	wile	tole	name
poke	eale	bile	bole	mule	same
woke	gale	file	eole	rule	tame

No. 19.—XIX.

āpe	rīpe	mōpe	ōre	mōre	wōve
eāpe	wīpe	hōpe	bōre	sōre	gāze
tape	type	rope	eore	tore	haze
nape	eope	mere	fore	yore	maze
rape	pope	here	gore	eove	raze
pipe	lope	sere	lore	rove	eraze

No. 20.—XX.

eūre	kīne	lāne	āte	bīte	dōse
lure	nine	mane	date	çite	bone
pure	pine	pane	gate	kite	eone
dine	sine	sane	fate	mite	zone
fine	wine	eane	hate	rite	none
line	vine	wane	late	site	tone
mine	bane	base	mate	dive	june

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; CH=SH.

tīne	vāne	eāse	pāte	hīve	tūne
fāne	vāse	rāte	rīve	fūme	sāne

No. 21.—XXI.

törn	ālp	eāmp	īmp	būmp	rūmp
worn	sealp	lamp	gimp	dump	erump
sworn	help	elamp	limp	chump	pump
ūrn	kelp	ramp	pimp	jump	trump
burn	yelp	eramp	erimp	lump	eārp
churn	gulp	stamp	shrimp	elump	searp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pomp	plump	harp
turn	damp	hemp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

āsp	erīsp	chōps	pīet	rāft	wēft
gāsp	wisp	aet	striet	erāft	gift
hāsp	dregŝ	faet	duet	drāft	shift
elāsp	tongŝ	paet	āft	grāft	lift
rāsp	lungŝ	taet	bāft	wāft	rift
grāsp	lenŝ	traet	hāft	hēft	drift
līsp	gulf	seet	shāft	lēft	sift

No. 23.—XXIII.

ōft	pēlt	eōlt	ānt	ŝēnt	dīnt
lōft	wēlt	dōlt	chānt	brēnt	līnt
soft	gilt	jolt	grānt	spent	flint
tuft	hilt	volt	slānt	rent	splint
belt	milt	eānt	bēnt	sent	mint
felt	spilt	seant	dent	tent	print
melt	tilt	plant	lent	vent	tint
smelt	bōlt	rant	pent	went	stint

No. 24.—XXIV

brünt	wēpt	smärt	snōrt	lāst	zēst
grünt	swēpt	pärt	sōrt	blāst	hēst
rünt	ärt	tärt	tōrt	māst	chēst

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĢET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK

āpt	eärt	stärt	hürt	päst	jěst
chāpt	därt	pēri	shīrt	väst	lēst
kēpt	hāri	vērt	flirt	dīdst	blěst
slēpt	chärt	wērt	eást	mīdst	něst
erēpt	märt	shōri	fást	běst	pěst

No. 25.—XXV.

rěst	quěst	līst	eöst	thīrst	lūst
erěst	wěst	mīst	fīrst	būst	mūst
drěst	zěst	grīst	būrst	dūst	rūst
těst	ġyst	wīst	eūrst	gūst	erūst
věst	fīst	lōst	dūrst	jūst	trūst

Fire will burn wood and coal.

Coal and wood will make a fire.

The world turns round in a day.

Come and help me pin my frock.

Do not sit on the damp ground.

We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.

The lame man limps on his lame leg.

We make ropes of hemp and flax.

A rude girl will romp in the street.

The good girl may jump the rope.

A duck is a plump fowl.

The horse drinks at the pump.

A pin has a sharp point.

We take up a brand of fire with the tongs

Good boys and girls will act well.

Test is a decisive trial.

He came in haste, and left his book.

Men grind corn and sift the meal.

We love just and wise men.

The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.

Boys love to rob the nests of birds.

Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can

Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ò=J; Ê=Z; CH=SH.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bā' ker	trō ver	sō lar	wō ful	pā pal
shā dy	elō ver	pō lar	pō em	eō pal
lā dy	dō nor	lū nar	fō rum	vī al
tī dy	vā por	sō ber	sā tan	pē nal
hō ly	fā vor	pā çer	fū el	vē nal
lī my	flā vor	rā çer	dū el	fī nal
slī my	sā vor	grō çer	erū el	ō ral
bō ny	hā lo	çī der	grū el	hō ral
pō ny	sō lo	spī der	pū pil	mū ral
pō ker	hē ro	wā fer	lā bel	nā sal
ti ler	nē gro	eā per	lī bel	fā tal
eā per	tī rō	tī ger	lō eal	nā tal
pā per	bū bó	mā ker	fō eal	rū ral
tā per	sā go	tā ker	vō eal	vī tal
vī per	tū lip	rā ker	lē gal	tō tal
bī ter	çē dar	sē ton	rē gal	ō val
fē ver	brī er	rū in	dī al	plī ant
ō ver	frī ar	hī men	trī al	gī ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.

I like to play in the shady grove.

Some fishes are very bony.

I love the young lady that shows me how to read.

A pony is a very little horse.

We poke the fire with the poker.

The best paper is made of linen rags.

Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.

An ox loves to eat clover.

The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.

A dial shows the hour of the day.

Cedar trees grow in the woods.

The black-berry grows on a brier.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; MËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; BËRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

Cider is made of apples.

A tiger will kill and eat a man.

A raker can rake hay.

A vial is a little bottle.

A giant is a very stout, tall man.

The Holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.—XXVII.

seäb	erīb	grüb	blöd	plöd	stäg
stäb	drīb	shrüb	bröd	tröd	seräg
bläb	squīb	stüb	spöd	seüd	snäg
släb	chüb	shäd	shred	stüd	dräg
eräb	elüb	eläd	shöd	slüg	swäg
dräb	snüb	gläd	slöd	bräg	fläg
glīb	serüb	bräd	shöd	eräg	shäm
snīb	drüb	flöd	elöd	shäg	eräm

No. 28.—XXVIII.

eläm	prim	seän	spīn	träp	slīp
dräm	trīm	elän	grīn	seräp	grīp
släm	swīm	plän	twīn	sträp	serīp
swäm	fröm	spän	chäp	chīp	drīp
stēm	seüm	brän	eläp	shīp	trīp
skīm	plüm	glēn	fläp	skīp	strīp
brīm	grüm	chīn	släp	elīp	frīt
grīm	drüm	skīn	snäp	flīp	splīt

No. 29.—XXIX.

chöp	chär	flät	slīt	blöt	slüt
shöp	spär	plät	smīt	elöt	smüt
slöp	stär	spät	spīt	plöt	glüt
eröp	stīr	brät	splīt	spöt	strüt
stöp	blûr	frēt	grīt	gröt	fläx
swöp	slûr	whët	seöt	tröt	flûx
seär	spûr	trët	shöt	shüt	flöss

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ô=J; ß=Z; ÇH=SH.

Ann can spin flax.	He must not drink a
A shad can swim.	dram.
He was glad to see me.	He set a trap for a rat.
The boy can ride on a	Ships go to sea.
sled.	The boy can chop.
A plum will hang by a	The man shot a ball.
stem.	I saw her skim the milk
The boy had a drum.	in a pan.

No. 30.—XXX.

bûlb	böld	bänd	bränd	wënd	fönd
bärb	eöld	händ	ënd	blënd	pönd
gärb	göld	länd	bënd	bīnd	fünd
hërb	föld	ränd	fënd	fīnd	bärd
vërb	höld	bländ	lënd	hīnd	eärd
eûrb	möld	gränd	mënd	kīnd	härd
child	söld	gländ	rënd	mīnd	lärd
mīld	töld	sänd	sënd	rīnd	pärd
wīld	seöld	ständ	tënd	wīnd	seärf
öld	änd	stränd	vënd	bönd	bīrd

No. 31.—XXXI.

hërd	sûrf	sûch	lānch	būnch	lātch
eûrd	seûrf	fīlch	blānch	hūnch	mātch
sûrd	rīch	mīlch	brānch	lūnch	pātch
tûrf	mūch	pātch	stānch	pūnch	snātch
ärch	pouch	erötch	dītch	swītch	erūtch
märch	erouch	bötch	hītch	twītch	dūtch
stärch	törch	blötch	pītch	skētch	plūsh
härsh	chûrch	itch	stītch	strētch	flūsh
märsh	lûrch	bītch	wītch	elūtch	erūsh

To filch is to steal; we must not filch.
A bird sits on a branch to sing.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; DĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse	re elāim	un sāy	ben zoin
de bāse	pro elāim	as sāy	a void
in eāse	dis elāim	a wāy	de voir
a bāte	ex elāim	o bey	a droit
de bāte	de mēan	eon vey	ex ploit
se dāte	be mōan	pur vey	de eoy
ere āte	re tāin	sur vey	en joy
ob lāte	re māin	de fȳ	al loy
re lāte	en grōss	af fȳ	em ploy
in flāte	dis ereet	de nȳ	an noy
eol lāte	al lāy	de erȳ	de stroy
trans.lāte	de lāy	re boil	eon voy
mis stāte	re lāy	tur moil	es pouȝe
re plēte	in lāy	de spoil	ea rouse
eom plēte	mis lāy	em broil	de vour
se erēte	wāy lāy	re eoil	re dout
eon erēte	dis plāy	sub join	de vout
re ȝīte	de eāy	ad join	a mount
in ȝīte	dis māy	re join	sur mount
po līte	de frāy	en join	dis mount
ig nīte	ar rāy	eon join	re eount
re deem	be trāy	dis join	re nown
es teem	pōr trāy	mis join	en dow
de elāim	a strāy	pur loin	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; EYLE, PÜLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; CH=SH.

Good men obey the laws of God.
 I love to survey the starry heavens.
 Careless girls mislay their things.
 The robber waylays the traveler to rob him.
 The fowler decoys the birds into his net.
 Cats devour rats and mice.
 The adroit rope-dancer can leap and jump and
 perform as many exploits as a monkey.
 Wise men employ their time in doing good to all
 around them.
 In the time of war, ships have a convoy.
 Kings are men of high renown,
 Who fight, and strive to wear a crown.
 God created the heavens and the earth in six
 days, and all that was made was very good.
 God will destroy the wicked.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	peek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	ereek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	screen	cheek	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	lees	meet	broöd
sheep	sweep	fleer	bees	greet	geese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleece
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	fööd	reeve
ereep	sheer	steer	fleet	mööd	breeze
steep	jeer	queer	sleet	rööd	freeze

BÄR, LÄST, GÄBE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

No 35.—XXXV

bōom	grōom	lōo	trōop	bōose	rōok
eōom	bōon	eōo	stōop	chōose	brōok
dōom	lōon	twō	swōop	nōose	erōok
lōom	mōon	eōop	bōor	eōok	tōok
blōom	nōon	seōop	mōor	hōok	wōol
glōom	spōon	lōop	pōor	lōok	wōod
rōom	sōon	slōop	lōose	stōok	gōod
brōom	swōon	drōop	gōose	nōok	stōod
fōol	spōol	bōot	rōot	prōof	sōn
pōol	stōol	eōot	rōof	blōod	wōn
tōol	rōost	mōot	wōof	flood	tōn

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.

The man cuts down trees with his ax.

Eels swim in the brook.

Sharp tools are made of steel.

The sun seems to rise and set each day.

The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.

I have seen the full moon.

A king and queen wear crowns of gold.

I will kiss the babe on his cheek.

We go to church on the first day of the week.

The man put a curb round our deep well.

Wool makes the sheep warm.

Men keep their pigs in pens.

We lie down and sleep in beds.

The new broom sweeps clean.

The wild deer runs in the woods.

The red beet is good to eat.

If I meet him in the street I will greet him with
a kind look and show him my new book.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; ß=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

bäck	snäck	quäck	quäck	räck	wäck
häck	päck	bäck	chäck	bräck	eäck
jäck	räck	däck	eläck	eräck	eläck
läck	eräck	chäck	käck	präck	läck
bläck	träck	näck	läck	träck	bläck
eläck	säck	päck	släck	säck	höck
släck	täck	späck	näck	täck	shäck
smäck	stäck	räck	päck	stäck	fläck

No. 37.—XXXVII.

pöck	chück	stüek	bülk	elänk	pränk
röck	lück	ëlk	hülk	flänk	tänk
bröck	elück	wëlk	skülk	plänk	ink
eröck	plück	yëlk	bänk	slänk	länk
fröck	mück	ilk	dänk	ränk	blänk
möck	trück	bilk	hänk	eränk	elänk
söck	strück	silk	shänk	dränk	slänk
büek	süek	milk	länk	fränk	sänk
düek	tüek	kilt	blänk	shränk	bränk

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

prink	drünk	märk	irk	ask	disk
shrink	trünk	pärk	dirk	bask	risk
minik	sünk	spärk	kirk	eask	brisk
wink	slünk	stärk	quirk	hask	frisk
drink	ärk	jerk	eörk	flask	busk
pink	lärk	elerk	förk	mask	dusk
spunk	därk	smärk	störk	task	husk
jünk	härk	pärk	lürk	desk	böss
skünk	shärk	chirk	türk	whisk	tüft

The smell of the pink is sweet.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PRËY, THÈRE; GËT; BËED, MARÏNE; LINK;

No. 39.—XXXIX.

büsk	snärl	chûrl	bärm	bärn	bôrn
müsk	twîrl	pûrl	färm	yärn	eörn
rüsk	whîrl	êlm	härm	kêrn	seörn
tüsk	eûrl	hêlm	chärm	fêrn	môrn
düsk	fûrl	film	spêrn	stêrn	lôrn
märl	hûrl	ärm	têrn	quêrn	hôrn

No. 40.—XL.

gäff	seöff	püff	eall	wall	quëll
stäff	döff	rüff	fall	thraall	wëll
quäff	büff	stüff	gall	small	dwëll
sküff	eüff	ädd	hall	squall	swëll
elüff	hüff	ödd	mall	smëll	ill
tüff	lüff	jägg	pall	spëll	bill
stüff	blüff	all	tall	sëll	ëgg
öff	müff	ball	stall	tëll	ëbb

No. 41.—XLI.

gill	kill	still	röll	düll	inn
gïll	skill	quill	seröll	güll	bïn
hill	shrill	squill	dröll	hüll	wrën
mïll	spill	will	tröll	sküll	bûrr
rill	trill	swill	ströll	lüll	pûrr
drill	sill	böll	töll	müll	bush
frill	fill	pöll	eüll	trüll	pûsh

No. 42.—XLII.

äss	träss	güëss	kïss	möss	trüss
bäss	bräss	lëss	blïss	eröss	büst
läss	gräss	blëss	mïss	dröss	bûr
gläss	çëss	mëss	swïss	eöst	bull
eläss	drëss	erëss	böss	büss	full
mäss	prëss	chëss	löss	füss	puss
päss	strëss	trëss	glöss	müss	hûrt

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; G=K; Ô=J; Z=Z; CH=SH.

No. 43.—XLIII.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
stāve	stāves	ěgg	eggs	quill	quills
eliff	eliffs	hall	halls	pōll	pōlls
mill	mills	wall	walls	sküll	skülls
pill	pills	bill	bills	inn	inns
ball	balls	sill	sills	bēll	bēlls

A skiff is a small row-boat.

A cliff is a high steep rock.

Leave off your bad tricks.

Do not take much snuff.

A ship has a tall mast.

I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.

A pear-tree grows from the seed of a pear.

A good boy will try to spell and read well.

Do not lose nor sell your books.

A good son will help his father.

I dwell in a new brick house.

If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.

A duck has a wide flat bill.

One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.

One pint cup will hold four gills.

I saw a rill run down the hill.

A brook will turn a mill.

A bull has a stiff neck.

The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.

When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.

A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.

Hogs feed on swill and corn.

The skull is the bone on the top of the head.

Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.

A gull is a large sea-fowl that feeds on fish.

Some sea-bass are as large as shad.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

Brass is made of zinc and copper.
 The rain will make the grass grow.
 You must keep your dress neat and clean.
 The moon is much less than the sun.
 I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.
 Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.
 Moss grows on trees in the woods.
 Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off and
 leave the dross.
 God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' quet	põt ash	pĩtch er	băn dy
gūs set	fĩl lip	bũtch er	eăn dy
rūs set	gøs sip	ũsh er	hănd y
pøs set	bĩsh op	wĩtch erăft	stũr dy
çĩv et	găl lop	tăn ġent	stũd y
rĩv et	shăl lop	pũn ġent	lăck ey
věl vet	tröl lop	ăr ġent	jöck ey
hăb it	bĕġ gar	ũr ġent	môn key
răb bit	vũl gar	tăl ent	tũrn kĕy
ôr bit	ăsh lar	frăġ ment	mĕd ley
eòm fit	çĕl lar	sĕġ ment	ăl ley
pröf it	pĩl lar	fĩġ ment	găl ley
lĩm it	eöl lar	pĩġ ment	văl ley
sũm mit	döl lar	păr rot	völ ley
vöm it	pöp lar	pĩv ot	pul ley
hĕr mit	grăm mar	băl lot	băr ley
ăr̃m pit	nĕe tar	măr mot	părs ley
mĕr it	tăr tar	răm pärt	mõt ley
spĩr it	môr tar.	möd est	kĩd ney
eũl prit	jăb ber	tĕm pest	hăck ney
vĩş it	röb ber	för est	chĩm ney

MOVE, SÖN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÖR; RILE, PULL; EXIST; E=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

trän sit	lüb ber	in quest	hön ey
eän to	blüb ber	eön quest	mön ey
shiv er	äm ber	här vest	joür ney
sil ver	mëm ber	in möst	eüm frey
eöv er	līm ber	üt möst	läm prey
sül phur	tīm ber	īm pöst	jēr sey
mür mur	üm ber	chěst nut	kēr sey
müf fler	eüm ber	eön test	elēr gy
säm pler	lüm ber	jäck daw	tän sy
mël on	nüm ber	mīl dew	räl ly
sēr mon	bärb er	eür few	säl ly
dräg on	mēr çer	ěd dy	täl ly
equ pon	wön der	gīd dy	jěl ly
gränd sön	yön der	mūd dy	sil ly
läck er	gīn ger	rūd dy	föl ly
gröt to	chärg er	gēn try	jöl ly
kīd năp	trēnch er	sul try	ön ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust.

Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents are the largest copper coins.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks.

A grotto is a cavern or cave.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 45.—XLV.

bādġe	slēdġe	būdġe	swīnġe	gōrġe	pārse
fādġe	wēdġe	jūdġe	twīnġe	ūrġe	ērse
ēdġe	mīdġe	grūdġe	lounġe	gūrġe	tērse
hēdġe	rīdġe	hīnġe	plūnġe	pūrġe	vērse
lēdġe	brīdġe	erīnġe	sērġe	sūrġe	eōrse
plēdġe	lōdġe	frīnġe	vērġe	ġerm	gōrse
flēdġe	pōdġe	sīnġe	dīrġe	eōpse	mōrse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rīch	quēnch	mūnch	kēтч
louse	bēтч	stēтч	gūтч	rēтч
mouse	bīrch	wēтч	bāтч	flīтч
souse	bēnch	īnch	hāтч	nōтч
eūrse	blēnch	elīnch	eāтч	pōтч
pūrse	drēnch	fīnch	snāтч	hūтч
pārch	frēnch	flīnch	serāтч	sylph
pērch	tēnch	pīnch	ēтч	lŷmph
seōrch	trēnch	wīnch	fēтч	nŷmph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a large lay or mass of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a wedge.

A judge must not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges.

Birch wood will make a hot fire.

If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.

The troops march to the sound of the drum.

Six boys can sit on one long bench.

The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ç=K; Ğ=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.

A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book from a boy.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

rīse	elōse	ūse	gūide	thyme
wīse	nōse	fūse	gūile	shrine
gūise	rōse	mūse	quite	sphere
chōse	prōse	phrāse	phlēme	grime

A wise man will rise with the sun, or before it.

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box.

A great heat will fuse tin.

Style not in verse is called prose.

A phrase is a short form of speech.

No. 48.—XLVIII.

void	spoil	point	noise	hoist	pound
oil	broil	eoin	poise	joist	round
boil	soil	loin	eoif	moist	ground
eoil	toil	join	quoif	bound	sound
foil	oint	groin	quoit	found	wound
roil	joint	quoin	foist	hound	mound

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; BËRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

No. 49.—XLIX.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	elout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	flout
eloud	grouse	owl	eount	bout	snout
shroud	spouse	eowl	fount	seout	pout
ounce	rouse	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	browse	seowl	howl	shout	sprout
flounce	touse	stout	growl	lout	choïce
pounce	erown	brown	rout	our	voïce
grout	frown	elown	eouch	seour	poïse
erout	town	gown	slouch	hour	noïse

We burn fish-oil in lamps.

We boil beets with meat in a pot.

Pears are choice fruit.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.

One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are sour fruit.

A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.

A trout is a good fish to eat.

An ox is a stout, tame beast.

Fowls have wings to fly in the air.

Wolves howl in the woods in the night.

A dog will growl and bark.

The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.

Rain will make the ground moist.

You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.

We move our limbs at the joints.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ê=Z; ÇH=SH.

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.

A pin has a head and a point.

A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.

Men play on the base-viol.

A great gun makes a loud noise.

Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.

The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists: these are parts of the frame.

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

The globe is nearly round like a ball.

The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sēa	rēad	āid	gōurd	pēaçe	hēave
pēa	gōad	lāid	sōurçe	lēase	wēave
flēa	lōad	māid	eōurse	prāiße	lēave
plēa	rōad	stāid	erēase	eōarse	blūe
bēad	tōad	bōard	grēase	hōarse	flūe
mēad	wōad	hōard	çēase	brēve	glūe

No. 51.—LI.

bÿe	bāize	lōaf	ēach	tēach	blēak
lÿe	rāiße	fiēf	bēach	eōach	flēak
eÿe	māize	chiēf	blēach	rōach	spēak
ēaße	shēaf	liēf	pēach	brōach	pēak
tēaße	lēaf	briēf	rēach	lēash	snēak
sēize	nēaf	griēf	brēach	bēak	erēak
cheeße	ōaf	wāif	prēach	lēak	frēak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒE, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 52.—LII.

breāk	ōak	pēal	shōal	nāil	tāil
steāk	erōak	sēal	āil	snāil	vāil
strēak	sōak	vēal	bāil	pāil	quāil
serēak	bēal	wēal	fāil	rāil	wāil
squēak	dēal	zēal	hāil	frāil	bōwl
wēak	hēal	eōal	jāil	grāil	sōul
shriēk	mēal	fōal	flāil	trāil	bēam
twēak	nēal	gōal	māil	sāil	drēam

No. 53.—LIII.

flēam	stēam	bēan	miēn	grāin	plāin
glēam	fōam	dēan	mōan	brāin	slāin
rēam	lōam	lēan	lōan	strāin	māin
brēam	rōam	elēan	rōan	sprāin	pāin
erēam	āim	glēan	grōan	chāin	rāin
serēam	elāim	mēan	fāin	lāin	drāin
tēam	māim	wēan	gāin	blāin	trāin

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitch-fork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum may soon want a loaf of bread.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; RÍLE, PÚLL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
 Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
 The miller grinds corn into meal.
 The flesh of calves is called veal.
 Apples are more plenty than peaches.
 The preacher is to preach the gospel.
 Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
 A roach is a short thick flat fish.
 Men get their growth before they are thirty.
 The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill.
 Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, AND
 LEFT UNMARKED AS AN EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

bot' a ny	fel o ny	sor cer y
el e gy	col o ny	im age ry
prod i gy	har mo ny	witch er y
ef fi gy	bet o ny	bútch er y
eb o ny	glut ton y	fish er y
en er gy	can o py	quack er y
lit ur gy	oc cu py	crock er y
in fa my	quan ti ty	mock er y
big a my	sal a ry	cook er y
blas phe my	scam mo ny	cut ler y
en e my	beg gar y	gal ler y
tif fa ny	bur gla ry	rar i ty
vil lain y	gran a ry	em er y
com pa ny	gloss a ry	nun ner y
lit a ny	lac ta ry	frip per y
lar ce ny	her ald ry	fop per y
des ti ny	hus band ry	or re ry
cal um ny	rob ber y	ar te ry
tyr an ny	chan ce ry	mas ter y

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ÔET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LINK:

mys ter y	liv er y	fac to ry
bat ter y	cav al ry	vic to ry
flat ter y	rev el ry	his to ry
lot ter y	bot tom ry	black ber ry
but ter y	pil lo ry	bar ber ry
ev er y	mem o ry	sym me try
rev er y	arm o ry	rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.

Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.

Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.

Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.

Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.

Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.

We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.

A glossary is used to explain obscure words.

History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—LV.

blāde	chīde	glōbe	spāce	trīce	brāke
shāde	glīde	prōbe	brāce	twīce	drāke
glāde	slīde	glēbe	grāce	stāge	slāke
spāde	brīde	gībe	trāce	shāke	quāke
grāde	prīde	brībe	slīce	flāke	strike
trāde	strīde	serībe	mīce	stāke	spīke
brāid	erūde	trībe	spīce	snāke	chōke
jāde	prūde	plāce	prīce	spāke	pōke

MOVR, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH.

bröke	smîle	shāme	slīme	spūme
spöke	stīle	blāme	prīme	chīne
smöke	spīle	elīme	erīme	swīne
ströke	frāme	chīme	plūme	twīne

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.

A glade is an opening among trees.

A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.

Trade is a dealing in the sale or exchange of goods.

Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air.

A globe is a round body, like a ball.

A bribe is that which is given to corrupt the judgment, or seduce from justice.

A smile shows when we are pleased.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ter	măt ter	līe tor	tăn ner
eăn ter	tăt ter	vīe tor	īn ner
çen ter	lēt ter	döe tor	dīn ner
ēn ter	fēt ter	tīn der	tīn ner
wīn ter	ēl der	pēd dler	sīn ner
fēs ter	nēv er	tīl ler	eôr ner
pēs ter	ēv er	sūt ler	hām per
tēs ter	sēv er	hām mer	pām per
sīs ter	līv er	rām mer	tām per
fös ter	rīv er	sūm mer	tēm per
băt ter	măn or	līm ner	tēn ter
hăt ter	tēn or	băn ner	sīm per

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THERE; GËT; HËRD, MARINE; LINK;

elăp per	tŭn nel	höv el	ăn vil
pěp per	fŭn nel	növ el	běz el
dĭp per	kěr nel	măr vel	eör al
eöp per	gös pel	pěn çil	bär ter
höp per	băr rel	măn ful	eär ter
ŭp per	sör rel	sĭn ful	măs ter
sŭp per	dôr sal	aw ful	eăs tor
vės per	môr sel	pěr il	păs tor
rěb el	vės sel	tön sil	pär lor
eăn çel	tĭn sel	dös sil	gär ner
eăm el	grăv el	fös sil	fär del
păn nel	běv el	lěn til	ärt ful
kěn nel	lěv el	eäv il	där nel
fěn nel	rěv el	çiv il	härp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.

The little sister can knit a pair of garters.

Never pester the little boys.

Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.

Peaches may be better than apples.

The rivers run into the great sea.

The doctor tries to cure the sick.

The new table stands in the parlor.

A tin-peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.

The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.

The farmer eats his dinner at noon.

I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.

We eat bread and milk for supper.

The farmer puts his cider in barrels.

Vessels sail on the large rivers.

My good little sister may have a slate and pencil;
and she may make letters on her slate.

That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.

The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his
horse.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔR; RELE, PULL; EXIST; e=k; é=j; s=z; çh=sh.

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mōurn	grōwn	hēap	fēar	spēar	ōar
bōrne	vāin	chēap	yēar	rēar	hōar
shōrn	wāin	lēap	hēar	drēar	rōar
ōwn	swāin	nēap	shēar	sēar	sōar
shōwn	twāin	rēap	blēar	tēar	bōar
blōwn	trāin	sōap	elēar	weâr	piēr
flōwn	stāin	ēar	smēar	sweâr	tiēr
sōwn	lāne	dēar	nēar	teâr	biēr

No. 58.—LVIII.

âir	yoũr	stīlts	pēat	mōat	wāit
fâir	tour	chīntz	trēat	groat	bruit
hâir	ēaves	ēat	sēat	eight	fruit
châir	lēaves	bēat	greāt	freight	suit
lâir	grēaves	fēat	ōat	weight	milt
pâir	pāins	hēat	blōat	bait	built
stâir	shēars	blēat	eōat	gait	guilt
hêir	guëss	mēat	gōat	plait	eourt
fōur	guëst	nēat	flōat	trait	saint

No. 59.—LIX.

ēast	wāist	elew	spew	yew	mōw
bēast	dew	flew	erew	bōw	rōw
lēast	few	brew	serew	shōw	snōw
fēast	hew	slew	drew	lōw	erōw
yēast	chew	mew	grew	blōw	grōw
bōast	jew	new	shrew	flōw	strōw
rōast	view	shew	strew	glōw	sōw
tōast	blew	pew	stew	slōw	stōw

We mourn the loss of a good man.
If you do a bad trick you should own it.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÉY, THÈRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK

We do not like to see our own sins.

I like to see a full blown rose.

A vain girl is fond of fine things.

The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.

A dog can leap over a fence.

Much grain will make bread cheap.

I like to see men reap grain.

God made the ear, and he can hear.

Men shear the wool from sheep.

Flint-glass is white and clear.

Fowls like to live near the house and barn.

Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?

Twelve months make one year.

I love to eat a good ripe pear.

The good boy will not tear his book.

A wild-boar lives in the woods.

The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.

The rain runs from the eaves of the house.

The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.

The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.

I wish you to treat me with a new hat.

A chair is a better seat to sit in than a stool.

I will wear my great coat in a cold wet day.

I have seen the ice float down the stream.

Boys and girls are fond of fruit.

The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.

A beast can not talk and think, as we do.

We roast a piece of beef or a goose.

A girl can toast a piece of bread.

We chew our meat with our teeth.

Live coals of fire glow with heat.

A moat is a ditch round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖE; RÜLE, FÜLL; EXIST; E=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

däunt	täunt	slänt	bäрге
häunt	väunt	läрге	sälve
fläunt	gränt	chäрге	seärf

No. 60.—LX.

fraud	squash	awl	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dawn	dwarf
sauce	swash	sprawl	fawn	watch
cause	quash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	gawk	erawl	pawn	fault
elause	hawk	drawl	spawn	aught
pause	haul	pawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	caught

No. 61.—LXI.

brine	serape	seope	shave	drive
tine	chape	trope	slave	drove
shone	shape	snore	plate	ströve
erone	erape	slate	prate	grove
drone	grape	state	quite	elove
prone	snipe	grate	smite	glöze
stone	gripe	grave	spite	fröze
prune	stripe	brave	sprite	prize
drupe	tripe	erave	trite	smöte

Forks have two, three, or four tines.

We keep salt meat in brine.

Grapes grow on vines in clusters.

Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.

The boy loves ripe grapes.

Bed-cords are long ropes.

Nut-wood and coal will make a warm fire.

Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.

Slates are stone, and used to cover roofs of houses.

BĂR, LÂST, GÂR, FALL, WHÂT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

We burn coal in a grate.

I had some green corn in July, on a plate.

Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.

Bees live in hives and collect honey.

No. 62.—LXII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăm' i ty

jöl li ty

nül li ty

pöl i ty

ën mi ty

săn i ty

văn i ty

băl eo ny

lën i ty

dīg ni ty

đép ũ ty

trĩn i ty

păr i ty

eöm i ty

vër i ty

dën si ty

ën ti ty

eăv i ty

lëv i ty

lăx i ty

pën al ty

növ el ty

făe ul ty

möd est y

pröb i ty

ăm nes ty

böt a ny

öb lo quy

sĩn ew y

găl ax y

pěd ant ry

ĩn fant ry

găl lant ry

bĩg ot ry

ăn ęs try

tăp es try

mĩn is try

ĩn dus try

păn so phy

çent ũ ry

měr eu ry

ĩn ju ry

pěr ju ry

pën ũ ry

lũx ũ ry

hěr e sy

ëm bas sy

đē i ty

fē al ty

pī e ty

pō e sy

erũ el ty

pũ ri ty

nũ di ty

dỹ nas ty

găy e ty

loy al ty

roy al ty

ũ şu ry

ră pi er

nău ti lus

pău ći ty

moi e ty

dỹs era sy

prěl a ęy

ăl i quot

măn i fest

ũp per mōst

ũt ter mōst

eön tra ry

çěl e ry

plē nă ry

să li ent

lē ni ent

vē he ment

brī e ry

boun te ous

moun tain ous

eoun ter feit

fraud ũ lent

wă ter y

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ô=J; Û=Z; CH=SH.

No. 63.—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse ment	dis bûrse ment	au tûm nal
al lûre ment	in dôrse ment	how ëv er
de bāse ment	ärch bîsh op	em bār rass
in çîte ment	ad vënt ûre	in ställ ment
ex çîte ment	dis frăn chîse	in thräll ment
en slāve ment	en frăn chîse	hy draul ies
a māzé ment	mis eôn strûe	en joy ment
in quī ry	de pōs it	em ploy ment
un ēa sy	re pōs it	a mās ment
eon vey ançe	at trîb ūte	em bār go
pur vey or	im mōd est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un lûck y	at tōr ney
sur vey ing	ap pën dix	an noy ançe

No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, THE
LAST TWO COLUMNS LEFT UNMARKED.

blăn'dish	blēm ish	bur nish	nour ish
brăn dish	skīr mish	pun ish	skit tish
fûr bish	văn ish	elown ish	slut tish
rûb bish	fīn ish	snap pish	lav ish
sělf ish	gār nish	par ish	rav ish
chûrl ish	tār nish	cher ish	pub lish
fûr nish	vār nish	flour ish	pot ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.

Strong drink leads to the debasement of the mind and body.

We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.

The gambler is uneasy when he is at home.

An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his
indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.

Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PREY, THERE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.
 The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.
 Parents should provide useful employments for their children.
 Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.
 When unemployed, the mind seeks for amusement.

No. 65.—L X V

hōrse bäck	hēm löck	joúr nal
lämp bläck	fēt löck	räs eal
bär rack	mät tock	spī nal
rän säck	hööd wĭnk	eön trite
hām mock	bul wark	trīb ūte.
häd dock	pĭtch fōrk	stāt ūte
päd löck	dām ask	eön eāve
wēd löck	sŷm bol	eön elāve
fĭre löck	vēr bal	ōe tave
hĭll ock	mēd al	rēs eūe
bull ock	vēr nal	vāl ūe

No. 66.—L X V I.

sĕn' ate	stäg nāte	elī mate	fī nĭte
ĭn grāte	fĭl trāte	prĕl ate	pōst āge
pāl ate	prōs trāte	vī brāte	plū māge
stĕl lāte	frūs trāte	pī rate	trī umph
ĭn māte	dĭe tāte	eū rate	stāte ment
mĕss māte	tĕs tāte	prī vate	rāi ment

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.

Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.

Exercise will give us a relish for our food.

Parents furnish their children with food and clothing, for this is their duty.

In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.

Riding on horseback is good exercise.

QVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOÓN, ÔR; RELE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; Ź=Z; CH=SH.

Lamp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets.

Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.

The Senate of the United States is called the Upper-House of congress.

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.

Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are given as a reward at school.

We punish bad men to prevent crimes.

We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.—LXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST; THE LAST COLUMN LEFT UNMARKED.

ū' mi na ry	īg no mi ny	mer ce na ry
ēū li na ry	çēr e mo ny	mil li ner y
nō ment a ry	āl i mo ny	or di na ry
nū ga to ry	măt ri mo ny	sem i na ry
nū mer a ry	păt ri mo ny	pul mo na ry
orē vi a ry	pār si mo ny	sub lu na ry
f fi ea çy	ăn ti mo ny	lit er a ry
lël i ea çy	tēs ti mo ny	form u la ry
n tri ea çy	drôm e da ry	ar bi tra ry
ōn tu ma çy	prëb end a ry	ad ver sa ry
b sti na çy	sëe ond a ry	em is sa ry
e eu ra çy	ëx em pla ry	com mis sa ry
x i gen çy	ăn ti qua ry	cem e ter y
x çel len çy	tīt ū la ry	see re ta ry
ōm pe ten çy	eūs tom a ry	mil i ta ry
m po ten çy	hōn or a ry	sol i ta ry
nīs çel la ny	pār çe na ry	sed en ta ry
uēc es sa ry	mëd ul la ry	vol un ta ry

BĀE, LĀST, CĀEE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PREY, THĒE; ĠET; BĪRD, MĀCHNE; LĪNK;

trīb ū ta ry	dŷs en ter y	man da to ry
sāl ū ta ry	prēs by ter y	pur ga to ry
ăn čil la ry	prōm is so ry	dil a to ry
eăp il la ry	prĕd a to ry	or a to ry
ăx il la ry	prĕf a to ry	dor mi to ry
eōr ol la ry	pŭl sa to ry	mon i to ry
măx il la ry	mĭn a to ry	ter ri to ry
ăd ver sa ry	aud it o ry	tran si to ry
ăl a bas ter	ĕx ere to ry	in ven to ry
plăn et a ry	jăn i za ry	con tro ver sy
stăt ū a ry	mōn as te ry	leg is la tive
sănet ū a ry	ăl le go ry	leg is lat ure
sŭmpt ū a ry	dēs ul to ry	leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas lights.

Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Matrimony was instituted by God.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves: duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔB; PŪLL, PŪLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ė=J; Š=Z; CH=SH.

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.

An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.

The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.

The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.

Pure water and a good air are salutary.

A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.

The dysentery is a painful disease.

A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.

The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.

Dilatory people are such as delay to do their work in its proper time.

An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.

The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im môr' tal	in fēr nal	re plēv in
pa rēnt al	ma tēr nal	a băn don
ae quīt tal	pa tēr nal	pĩ ăs ter
en ăm el	e tēr nal	pĩ lăs ter
im păn el	in tēr nal	as sēv er
ap păr el	dī ūr nal	dis sēv er
ū tēn sil	noe tūr nal	de līv er
un çiv il	pro eōn sul	e lĩx ir
trī ūmph al	un çēr tain	pre çēp tor
in fōrm al	in elēm ent	eom pōș ite
bap tiș mal	de tēr mĩne	en ăm or
hĩ bēr nal	as săs sin	to băe eo

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠĒT; DĪRD, MARĪNE; LIŦK;

sī rōe eo	sur rēn der	a pōs tāte
me mēn to	diḡ ôr der	pro mūl gāte
pī mēn to	nār ḡis sus	in eār nate
mu lāt to	eo lōs sus	vol eā no
pal mēt to	im pēr feet	Oe tō ber
en vėl op	in tēr pret	in elō sūre
de vėl op	in hāb it	dis elō sūre
De ḡēm ber	eo hāb it	eom pō sūre
Sep tēm ber	pro hīb it	ex pō sūre
No vēm ber	dis erēd it	fore elō sūre
en eūm ber	de erēp it	dis eōv er
eon sīd er	in hēr it	dis eōl or
be wīl der	de mēr it	re eōv er
mis fōrt ūne	pōme grān ate	dis eōm fit
me ān der	al tēr nate	diḡ ās ter
en ḡēn der	in tēs tāte	re pāss ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for females.

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.

The blowing up of the "Fulton" at New York was a terrible disaster.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; EYLE, PÜLL; EXIST; E=K; Ô=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

No. 69.—LXIX.

bāy	jāy	slāy	drāy	trāy	swāy
dāy	lāy	māy	frāy	strāy	prey
fāy	elāy	nāy	grāy	sāy	trey
gāy	flāy	pāy	prāy	stāy	dey
hāy	plāy	rāy	sprāy	wāy	bey

No. 70.—LXX.

boy	joy	toy	haw	elaw	raw	saw
eoy	eloy	eaw	jaw	flaw	eraw	law
hoy	troy	daw	draw	maw	straw	paw

No. 71.—LXXI.

swamp	smalt	swart	pört	live	glöve
wasp	spalt	quart	möst	eome	work (<i>wûrk</i>)
was	salt	pörk	döll	some	worst (<i>wûrst</i>)
halt	want	fört	löll	döve	shöve
malt	wart	spört	gïve	löve	mönk

No. 72.—LXXII.

bow	mow	sow	worm (<i>wûrm</i>)	dirt	squirt
eow	now	vow	frönt	firt	fîrst
how	brow	këy	wönt	shirt	ward
plow	prow	lëy	wort (<i>wûrt</i>)	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.

Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.

You may play on the mow of hay.

A dray is a kind of low cart.

When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.

Little boys are fond of toys.

The sting of a wasp is very painful.

A swamp is wet, spongy land.

A monk lives in retirement from the world.

Law is a rule of action by which men in a state are to be governed.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PRËY, THÈRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln;
of this are made ale and beer.

No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

läd' der	shël ter	chärt er	chär nel
bläd der	fil ter	lõb ster	bär ren
mäd der	mïl ler	lît ter	flõr in
föd der	chäp ter	mõn ster	rõb in
ül çer	süf fer	glis ter	eõf fin
eän çer	pïl fer	chät ter	müf fin
üd der	bäd ger	shät ter	böd kin
shüd der	löd ger	elüt ter	wël kin
rüd der	bänk er	flüt ter	näp kin
püd der	eänk er	plät ter	pïp kin
gän der	hänk er	smät ter	büs kin
pän der	tüm bler	spät ter	gõb lin
gën der	säd dler	shïv er	mēs lin
slën der	änt ler	slïv er	tïf fin
rën der	skïm mer	quïv er	bär on
tën der	glïm mer	eül ver	fläg on
çïn der	pröp er	tôr por	wäg on
hïn der	eläp per	ër ror	fël on
pön der	skïp per	tër ror	gäl lon
ün der	slïp per	mïr ror	lëm on
blün der	eröp per	hõr ror	gäm mon
plün der	äs per	çën sor	mäm mon
thün der	prös per	spõn sor	eöm mou
sün der	lëss er	sëe tor	eän non
ôr der	drëss er	säch el	çît ron
bôr der	äft er	flän nel	tën on
mûr der	raft er	chäp el	eän ton
dïf fer	ränt er	gräv el	pïs ton

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; C=K; Ô=J; F=Z; CH=SH.

ôf fer	prœ tor	trăv el	sěx ton
eôf fer	chăn nel	pôm mel	kĩm bo
seôf fer	eũd gel	bush el	stũe eo
prôf fer	hăch el	chăn çel	dĩt to

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.

The robin is a pretty singing bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.

A cancer is a sore not easily cured.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer fodders his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brăçe let	drī ver	tū mor	erī sis
dī et	mā jor	lā bor	grā ter
quī et	mī nor	tā bor	fō eus
sē eret	stū por	ō dor	mū eus
pō et	jū ror	eō lon	bō lus
tō phet	prē tor	dē mon	flā grant
eýe let	tū tor	ī ron (i' urn)	vā grant
tū mult	prī or	ā pron	tý rant
bōl ster	rā zor	dew lăp	dē çent
hōl ster	trē mor	erū et	rē çent
grā ver	hū mor	bā sis	nō çent
quā ver	rū mor	phā sis	lū çent

BĀB, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

trī dent	vā eant	need y	hā zy
pru dent	flū ent	erō ny	lā zy
stū dent	frē quent	pū ny	dō zy
ā ġent	sē quent	vā ry	slēa zy
rē ġent	rī ot	dū ty	jās per
eō ġent	pī lot	nā vy	bār gain
sī lent	bāre fōot	grā vy	eāp tain
eāse ment	prē cept	sāfe ty	ġēr tain
pāve ment	pōst seript	sure ty	mūr rain
mōve ment	ō vert	glō ry	vīl lain
mō ment	ru by	stō ry	vī ſor
pō nent	spī ȳy	erā zy	slān der

Ladies wear bracelets on their arms.

Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.

Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.

A bolster is put at the head of a bed.

Men in old age love a quiet life.

A graver is a tool for engraving.

A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.

The driver is one who drives a team.

A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.

Miners work in mines under ground.

A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.

The rose emits a pleasant flavor.

Labor makes us strong and healthy.

You must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two, three.

A pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in his church.

Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.

Nero was a wicked tyrant.

Every person should wear a decent dress.

A major is an officer next above a captain.

A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.

Cedar is the most durable species of wood.

A postscript is something added to a letter.

The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOON, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ĝ=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 75.—LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar rī' val	die tā tor	dis fīg ūre
ap prōv al	tes tā tor	trans fīg ūre
eo ē val	en vī ron	eon jēet ūre
re fū šal	pa gō dā	de bēnt ūre
re prī šal	tor pē do	in dēnt ūre
pe rų šal	bra vā do	en rāpt ūre
de erē tal	tor nā do	eon tēxt ūre
re ċī tal	lum bā go	eom mīxt ūre
re quī tal	vī rā go	eon tīn ūe
prī mē val	far rā go	for bīd ding
un ē qual	pro vī ŝo	un ěr ring
eo ē qual	po tā to	pro ċeed ing
re new al	oe tā vo	ex ċeed ing
ī dē al	sub serī ber	sub al tern
il lē gal	re vī val	es pou šal
de nī al	en dān ġer	en eoun ter
de erī al	de ċī pher	ren eoun ter
tri bū nal	ma neū ver	a vow al
a eū men	hī ā tus	ad vow ŝon
le gū men	quī ē tus	dis loy al
dis sēi zin	eon fēss or	dis eoūr age
in ċī ŝor	ag grēss or	en eoūr age
ere ā tor	sue ċēss or	mo lās seŝ
spee tā tor	pre fīg ūre	de pārt ūre

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is a retaking. When an enemy takes a ship, the injured party retakes a ship or ships by way of satisfaction, and this is reprisal.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT: HÉR, PRÉY, THÉRE; ĢET; BŪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent masculine woman. No one loves a virago.

Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.

The potato is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tāin	pre eon ģeive	dis af fēet
su per vēne	o ver drīve	o ver whēlm
in ter vōne	dis ap prōve	mis in fōrm
im por tūne	o ver rēach	eoun ter āet
op por tūne	o ver lōok	in di rēet
in se eūre	dis in thrall	in eor rēet
in ter fēre	re in stāll	in ter sēet
pre ma tūre	dis es teem	eon tra dīet
im ma tūre	mis de mēan	o ver sēt
ad ver tīse	un fōre seen	in ter mīt
re eom pōse	fōre or dāin	rep re sēt
de eom pōse	o ver strāin	dis eon tēt
in ter pōse	as ģer tāin	ģir eum vēnt
pre dis pōse	en ter tāin	un der wēt
re in stāte	re ap pēar	o ver shoōt
im po līte	dis in tēr	in ter ģēpt
re ū nīte	in ter spērse	in ter rūpt
dis ū nīte	re im būrse	o ver tōp
dis re pūte	ģir eum volve	re ap point
in ter lēave	o ver hāng	un der gō
in ter wēave	o ver mātch	o ver lēap
mis be hāve	dis em bārk	o ver sleep
un de ģeive	un der sēll	dis ap pēar

MOYB, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ô=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

moun tain eer	fin an çier	o ver eást
en gin eer	brig a diēr	re in vēst
dom i neer	gren a diēr	eo ex ĭst
mu ti neer	bom bar diēr	prē ex ĭst
pī o neer	deb o nāir	in ter mīx
que tion eer	reş er voir	o ver thrōw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flōw
prī va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lāy
vol un teer	es pla nāde	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pērt	dis al low

No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

āt' las	eöp y	hūr ry	flāb by
sūe eor	hāp py	flūr ry	shāb by
hōn or	pöp py	hār py	tāb by
rān eor	pūp py	ēn try	lōb by
eān dor	sūn dry	sēn try	grīt ty
splēn dor	bēl fry	dūs ky	pūt ty
rīg or	fēl ly	pāl try	lēv y
vīg or	eār ry	vēs try	bēv y
vāl or	mār ry	pīt y	prīv y
fēr vor	pār ry	seān ty	ēn vy
seūlp tor	bēr ry	plēn ty	dōx y
elām or	fēr ry	tēs ty	prōx y
tēn nis	chēr ry	bēt ty	eōl or
elās sis	mēr ry	pēt ty	wōr ry
āx is	pēr ry	jēt ty	pār ty
fān cy	sōr ry	dīt ty	ār bor
pēn ny	eūr ry	wīt ty	hār bor

An atlas is a book of maps.

You must be good, or you can not be happy.

When you make letters, look at ŷour copy.

The poppy is a large flower.

The puppy barks, as well as the dog.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRS; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs.

We cross the ferry in a boat.

The cherry is an acid fruit.

We are sorry when a good man dies.

Never do your work in a hurry.

Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.

The farmer likes to have a plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.

The lily is a very pretty flower.

Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ish ment	pöl y glot	těn den cy
blăn dish ment	bēr ga mot	pŭn gen cy
pŭn ish ment	ăn te pást	elēm en cy
rāv ish ment	în ter est	eŭr ren cy
pěd i ment	pěn te east	söl ven cy
sěd i ment	hăl i but	bănk rupt cy
ăl i ment	fŭr be lōw	sŭm ma ry
eōm pli ment	běd fel lōw	lănd la dy
lĭn i ment	çie a trix	rēm e dy
mĕr ri ment	păr a dox	eōm e dy
dět ri ment	săr do nyx	pēr fi dy
sĕn ti ment	Săt ur day	měl o dy
dōe ū ment	höl i day	mōn o dy
tĕg ū ment	rŭn a wāy	păr o dy
mōn ū ment	eăr a wāy	prōs o dy
în stru ment	eăst a wāy	eŭs to dy
eōn ti nent	lĕg a cy	eru çi fix
eăl a mint	făl la cy	dī a leet
ĭd i ot	pöl i cy	ō ri ent
găl i ot	în fan cy	ā pri eot
chăr i ot	eōn stan cy	vā ean cy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; CH=SH.

vā gran çy	prī va çy	öb lo quy
lū na çy	pō ten çy	dī a ry
dē çen çy	plī an çy	rō şa ry
pā pa çy	flū en çy	nō ta ry
rē ģen çy	mū ti ny	vō ta ry
pī ra çy	seru ti ny	grō çer y
eō ģen çy	pī o ny	drā per y
sē ere çy	ī ron y	ī vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND

a ē' ri al	no tā ri al	in tē ri or
an nū i ty	ma tē ri al	pos tē ri or
me mō ri al	im pē ri al	ex tē ri or
de mō ni ae	ar tē ri al	pro prī e tor
am mō ni ae	ärm ō ri al	ex trā ne oūs
ad'jū di eāte	mer eū ri al	spon tā ne oūs
e lū çī dāte	em pō ri um	eu tā ne oūs
im mē di ate	sen sō ri um	er rō ne oūs
re pū di āte	tra pē zi um	ter rā que oūs
eol lē ģi ate	erī tē ri on	tār tā re oūs
ex fō li āte	çen tū ri on	eom mō di oūs
in ē bri āte, v.	al lō di al	fe lō ni oūs
ex eō ri āte	al lō di um	hār mō ni oūs
ap prō pri āte	en eō mi um	gra tū i toūs
in fū ri āte	tra ģē di an	for tū i toūs
al lē vi āte	eom ē di an	lux ū ri ant
ab brē vi āte	eol lē ģi an	e lū so ry
an nī hi lāte	çe ru le an	il lū so ry
ae eū mu lāte	bar bā ri an	eol lū so ry
il lū mi nāte	gram mā ri an	so çī e ty
e nū mer āte	in fē ri or	im pū ri ty
re mū ner āte	su pē ri or	se eū ri ty
in eôr po rāte	an tē ri or	ob seū ri ty

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNE;

All clouds float in the aerial regions.

The aerial songsters are birds of the air.

Grave-stones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.

They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.

The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.

There is an immediate communication between the heart and brain.

Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have a collegiate education.

Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.

The sun illuminates our world.

Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.

Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.

An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.

A collegian is a student at college.

God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.

The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior, is that within.

No. 80.—L X X X.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mũş' lin	eôr ban	eôn gress	ăb jeet
lĩnch pĩn	kĩtch en	prõg ress	õb jeet
rẽş in	chĩck en	fõr tress	sũb jeet
rõş in	mār tin	mĩs tress	vēr diet
māt in	slõv en	bũt tress	rěl iet
săt in	grĩf fon	rĩck ets	dĩs triet
spāv in	ũr chin	spĩr its	ĩn stĩnet
sāv in	dõl phĩn	nõn plus	prē çĩnet
wěl kin	pĩp pĩn	grām pus	gĩb bet
tẽn don	hār ness	mỹs tie	shēr bet
lăt in	wĩt ness	brĩck băt	dũl çet
eôr don	ĩn gress	pēr feet	lăn çet

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RULE, PÜLL; EXIST; €=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=BR.

bűf fet	bűck et	bűl let	eôr net
fűd get	blăn_k et	fil lei	hôr net
bűd get	măr ket	skűl let	bűr net
răck et	băs ket	műl let	trűm pet
lătch et	eăs ket	eől let	lăp pet
frěsh et	brīs ket	gűl let	tűp pet
jăck et	műs ket	műl let	eăr pet
plăck et	văl et	eăm let	elăr et
brăck et	tăb let	hăm let	găr ret
tűck et	trűp let	gűm let	fěr ret
erűck et	gőb let	in let	tűr ret
wűck et	eôrse let	bőn net	őff set
dőck et	măl let	sőn net	őn set
pőck et	păl let	rűn net	eôr set
sőck et	wăl let	găr ment	bűl let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.

The linchpin secures the cart-wheel upon the cart.

Satin is a rich glossy silk.

The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.

Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.

The little chickens follow the hen.

The martin builds its nest near the house.

A witness must tell all the truth in court.

Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.

The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.

The dolphin is a sea-fish.

A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.

We harness horses for the coach or gig.

A good mistress will keep her house in order.

The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.

A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.

Boys love to make a great racket.

Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.

The doctor bleeds his patients with a lancet.

When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.

The little boy likes to have a new jacket.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËE, PREY, THÈRE; ĞET; BÛRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

No. 81.—LXXXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND,
AND THE LAST COLUMN LEFT UNMARKED.

re vĕnge ful	in vĕnt ĭve	in ac tive
for ġĕt ful	per ĉĕp tĭve	de fect ive
e vĕnt ful	pre sũmp tĭve	ef fect ive
neg lĕet ful	eon sũmp tĭve	ob ject ive
dis ġũst ful	de ĉĕp tĭve	e lect ive
dis trũst ful	as sĕrt ĭve	ad he sive
sue ĉĕss ful	a bŏr tĭve	co he sive
un skĩll ful	dĩ ġĕst ĭve	de ci sive
eol lĕet ĭve	ex pũl sĭve	cor ro sive
pros pĕet ĭve	eom pũl sĭve	a bu sive
per spĕet ĭve	im pũl sĭve	con clu sive
eor rĕet ĭve	re pũl sĭve	ex clu sive
in vĕe tĭve	de fĕn sĭve	in clu sive
vin dĩe tĭve	of fĕn sĭve	e lu sive
af flĕt ĭve	sub vĕr sĭve	de lu sive
at trĕet ĭve	dis eũr sĭve	al lu sive
dis tĩnet ĭve	ex eũr sĭve	il lu sive
sub jũne tĭve	in eũr sĭve	col lu sive
eon jũne tĭve	sue ĉĕss ĭve	ob tru sive
in dũet ĭve	ex ĉĕss ĭve	in tru sive
pro dũet ĭve	pro ġrĕss ĭve	pro tru sive
de strũe tĭve	op prĕss ĭve	e va sive
eon strũet ĭve	ex prĕss ĭve	per sua sive
in ĉĕn tĭve	im prĕss ĭve	as sua sive
re tĕn tĭve	sub mĩs sĭve	dis sua sive
at tĕn tĭve	per mĩs sĭve	un fad ing
prĕ vĕnt ĭve	trans mĩs sĭve	un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; C=K; Ġ=J; Ś=Z; ĞH=SH

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy and whisky, are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The sloth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the United States is elective once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

jū di ea tūre	spīr it ū oūs	eār i ea tūre
ēx pli ea tīve	spīr it ū al	tēm per a tūre
pāl li a tīve	līn e a ment	līt er a tūre
spēe ū la tīve	vīş ion a ry	ăg ri eul tūre
eōp ū la tīve	mīs sion a ry	hōr ti eul tūre
nōm i na tīve	dīe tion a ry	prēs by ter y
ōp er a tīve	stā tion a ry	dēs ul to ry
fīg ū ra tīve	ēst ū a ry	prōm on to ry
vēg e tā tīve	mēr ęe na ry	pēr emp to ry
īm i tā tīve	mēs en te ry	eăș ū is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rēl a tīve	prīm i tīve	ăd jee tīve
ăb la tīve	pūr ga tīve	ōb vi oūs
nār ra tīve	lēn i tīve	ēn vi oūs
lăx a tīve	trăn si tīve	pēr vi oūs
ēx ple tīve	sēn si tīve	păt ū loūs
nęg a tīve	sūb stan tīve	pēr il oūs

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĢET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

seür ril ous	sēd ū loūs	pöp ū loūs
mār vel ous	glānd ū loūs	quēr ū loūs
frīv o loūs	grān ū loūs	īn fa moūs
fāb ū loūs	pēnd ū loūs	blās phe moūs
nēb ū loūs	serōf ū loūs	dē vi ous
glōb ū loūs	ēm ū loūs	prē vi ous
erēd ū loūs	trēm ū loūs	lī bel ous

No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bön fire	spēnd thrift	eal dron	wor ship.
sām phīre	sūr feit	chāl dron	stār light
sāp phīre	dēs eant	sāf fron	mīd night
quāg mīre	pēd ant	mōd ern	ūp right
ēm pīre	pēnd ant	bīck ern	īn sight
ūm pīre	vēr dant	lān tern	fōr feit
wēl fāre	sōl emn	ġis tern	sūr feit
hārd wāre	eōl umn	pāt tern	nōn sūt
wīnd pīpe	vōl ūme	slāt tern	prīs on
bāg pīpe	ān swer	bīt tern	gār den
hōrn pīpe	eōn quer	tāv ern	mēr chant
brīm stōne	eōr sār	gōv ern	doūb let
sān guīne	grānd eūr	stūb born	fōre head
prīs tīne	phÿs ies	chēck er	vīne yard
trīb ūne	tāe ties	vīe ar	euck oō
fōrt ūne	ōp ties	hēif er	eōop er
lānd seāpe	eāl endg	chām fer	wā ter
pām phlet	fōr ward	pārs ley	māwk ish
prōph et	rīch es	frīend ship	awk ward
eōn traet	āsh es	hārd ship	dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.

Children should answer questions politely.

When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOÓN, ÔR; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH

Pot and pearl ashes are made from common ashes.

Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.

Saffron is a well-known garden plant.

We put a candle in a lantern to keep the wind from blowing it out.

A wooden cistern is not very durable.

Many persons spend too much time at taverns.

Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.

The cuckoo visits us early in the spring.

Carrots have long tapering roots.

At midnight we are on one side of the earth, and the sun is on the other side.

A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods by wholesale.

Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.

God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship him.

It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.—LXXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chěr' ụ bim

sěr a phim

mār tyr dom

ĩd i om

draw ing rōom

eāt a plașm

ōs tra ịism

gāl li ịism

skěp ti ịism

syl lo ịism

hěr o ịism

bār ba rịism

ās ter ịism

ăph o rịism

măg net ịism

pôr eu pĩne

ôr i ịin

jāv e lin

rāv e lin

hār le quĩm

myr mi don

lěx i eon

děe a gon

ōe ta gon

pěn ta gon

hěp ta gon

hěx a gon

pōl y gon

chăm pi on

pòm pi on

seôr pi on

bār ris ter

dũl ịi mer

mār i ner

eōr o ner

eăn is ter

mĩn is ter

sĩn is ter

prēs by ter

quĩck sil ver

mět a phor

băch e lor

chăn ịel lor

ēm per or

eōn quer or

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÉY, THÈRE; ĖET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

sēn a tor	eā pi as	pow er ful
ör a tor	eā ri ēş	eā ve at
eoun sel or	ā ri ēş	bāy o net
ēd it or	ū ni eorn	rōşe ma ry
erēd it or	pōr ti eo	fruit er y
mōn i tor	au dit or	fōol er y
ān çes tor	al ma nae	drōll er y
pār a mōur	wa ter fall	straw ber ry
eōp per as	quad ra tūre	qual i ty
pōl i ties	eōv ert ūre	lau re ate
hēm or rhoidş	wa ter man	house wīfe ry
ās ter oidş	salt çel lar	buoy an çy
rē qui em	ē qui nox	dēnt ist ry
dī a phragm	eoun ter poişe	sōph ist ry
chām ber lain	eoun ter mārçh	pōr phy ry
dī a per	eoun ter sīgn	prōph e çy
mē te or	boun ti ful	ōff seour ing

Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.

We admire the heroism of the general, more than the rash ambition of the duelist.

We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.

The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.

All mankind have their origin from Adam.

A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.

Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.

Pompions are commonly called *pumpkins*.

The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.

Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.

We put tea in a canister to keep its flavor.

Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.

Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.

Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.

If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔE; FÛLE, FÛLL; EXIST; C=K; Ô=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eom pël	be gët	pro jëet, v.	ex tînet
dis pël	for gët	tra jëet	de fûnet
ex pël	re grët	ob jëet, v.	de eövet
re pël	be sët	sub jëet, v.	de düet
im pël	un fît	de jëet	in düet
pro pël	sub mît	de fëet	eon düet, v.
före tell	ad mît	af fëet	ob strüet
ful fill	e mît	ef fëet	in strüet
dis till	re mît	in fëet	eon strüet
in still	trans mît	e lëet	re plänt
ex till	eom mît	se lëet	im plänt
ex töl	per mît, v.	re flëet	sup plänt
ja pän	tom tît	in flëet	dis plänt
tre pän	ae quît	neg lëet	trans plänt
rat än	out wît	eol lëet	le vânt
di vän	re äet	eon nëet	de sçent
be gîn	en äet	re spëet	a mënt
with in	eom päet	sus pëet	aug mënt, v.
un pîn	re fräet	e rëet	af fîx, v.
hëre in	in fräet	eor rëet	pre fîx, v.
a nön	sub träet	di rëet	in fîx
up ön	de träet	de tëet	trans fîx
per häps	re träet	pro tëet	pro lîx
re völt	eon träet, v.	ad dïet	eom mîx
a dült	pro träet	pre dïet	çe mënt, v.
re şült	ab sträet, v.	af flïet	eon sënt
in şült, v.	dis träet,	in flïet	fo mënt
eon şült	ex träet, v.	eon flïet, v.	fer mënt
de eănt	trans äet	de pïet	dis sënt
re eănt	re jëet	re strïet	in tënt
a bët	e jëet	sue çînet	eon tënt
ea dët	in jëet	dis tînet	ex tënt

BĀB, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET: BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

e vēnt	eom plāint	ae eount	be lōw
re prīnt	re strāint	al low	be stōw
pre tēxt	eon strāint	en dow	af frōnt
re lāx	dis trāint	ba shaw	eon frōnt
per plēx	ae quāint	be dew	re prōve
an nēx	ap point	es chew	dis prōve
de vour	dis joint	re new	im prōve
a loud	a noint	fōre shōw	re plȳ

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.

The ratan is a long slender reed; it grows in Java.

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

The tomtit is a pretty little bird.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.

The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.

The neck connects the head with the body.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

Parents protect and instruct their children.

Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.

The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.

Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.

A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor.

The word is often spelled *Pacha*.

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

fīs eal	pīt eōal	mēn tal	tīm brel
ōf fal	mōr al	mōr tal	mōn grel
fōrm al	çēn tral	vēs tal	quar rel
diş mal	vās sal	rēv el	squīr rel
chār eōal	dēn tal	gām brel	mīn strel

MOVE, BÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH.

händ sel	hûrt ful	eûs tom	kîng man
chîş el	wîst ful	bôt tom	hûnts man
dăm şel	lûst ful	plăt fôm	fööt man
trăv ail	măd am	săr eaşm	grög ram
těn dril	mîll dăm	mī aşm	eăp stan
stēr ile	běd lam	făn taşm	sîl van
nôs tril	bûck ram	sôph işm	tûr ban
trăn quil	bał sam	băp tişm	făm îne
händ bill	êm blem	ăl um	săr dîne
wînd mill	pröb lem	věl lum	ěn gîne
găm bol	sÿs tem	mîn im	măr lîne
sÿm bol	pîl grim	nôs trum	ēr mîne
fööt stöol	kîng dom	frûs trum	vēr min
pîs tol	sěl dom	tûr ban	jăs mîne
händ ful	ēarl dom	ôr gan	răp îne
věnge ful	wîş dom	ôr phan	döe trîne
wîsh ful	věn om	hôrse man	dēs tîne
băsh ful	mûsh rōom	eăr man	phăl anx
skîll ful	trăn som	pěn man	sî ren
hělp ful	blös som	gēr man	în grăin
blîss ful	phăn tom	chûrch man	păr boil
frět ful	sÿmp tom	work man	breech ing

(*wûrk man*)

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.

Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.

Never quarrel with your playmates.

A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.

A ship is a vessel with three masts.

The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.

We sit on chairs and put our feet on a footstool.

The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.

Children may be helpful to their parents.

Try to be a skillful workman.

An artist is one who is skillful in some art.

A fox is said to be an artful animal.

Little boys and girls must not be fretful.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.

A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge.

A chill is a symptom of fever.

The chewing of tobacco is a useless custom.

No. 88.—LXXXVIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bōat swain	fōre tōp	rē gress
peār main	māin tōp	çy press
chiēf tain	chām ber	fā moūs
neū ter	shōul der	spī noūs
pew ter	mōld er	vī noūs
bēa ver	rān ger	sē roūs
elēav er	mān ger	pō roūs
wēav er	strān ger	nī troūs
sew er	dān ger	griēv oūs
lāy er	çī pher	trēat ment
pray er	twī light	wāin seot
māy or	mōon light	māin māst
ō yer	dāy light	hīnd mōst
eōl ter	skȳ light	fōre mōst
mō hāir	fōre sīght	sīgn pōst
trāi tor	pōr trait	bȳ law
hōme wārd	bōw sprit	rāin bōw
out wārd	tī dings	flȳ blōw
wā geş	dō ingş	eā lix
breech eş	mōor ingş	phē nix
erāy on	fīre ārms	rē flux
ā eorn	twēe zers	week dāy
hōme spun	heed less	Frī day
snōw drōp	ē gress	pāy dāy

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging.

Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.

The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.

The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

Oak-trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them.
 Spring is the first season of the year.
 The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.
 The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.
 The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.
 Judas was a traitor: he betrayed his master: that is, he gave him up to his enemies.
 The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.
 The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.
 We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.
 Fire-arms were not known a few hundred years ago.
 Intemperance is the grievous sin of our country.
 Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.
 The United States have a large extent of sea-coast.
 The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.
 A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.
 Mohair is made of camel's hair.
 Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.
 Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for; to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du rëss	ea rëss	dis trëss	ro büst
a mæss	ad· drëss	as sëss	ad jüst
re pæss	re drëss	pos sëss	un jüst
sur pæss	ag grëss	a mïss	in trüst
eui ræss	trans grëss	re mïss	dis trüst
mo ræss	de prëss	dis mïss	mis trüst
ae çëss	re prëss	em böss	un mïxt
re çëss	im prëss	a eröss	be twïxt
ex çëss	op prëss	ma tröss	a vërt
eon fëss	sup prëss	dis eüss	sub vërt
un lëss	ex prëss	ae eöst	re vërt

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRD, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒV, THĒRE; ĠET; NĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

dī vērt	im pōrt, v.	eon trāst, v.	dī vēst
eon vērt, v.	eon pōrt	a mīdst	in vēst
per vērt, v.	sup pōrt	in fēst	be quēs
a lērt	trans pōrt, v.	sug ġest	re quēst
in ērt	re sōrt	dī ġest, v.	sub sīst
ex pērt	as sōrt	be hēst	re sīst
de sērt	de tōrt	mo lēst	de sīst
in sērt	re tōrt	ar rēst	in sīst
as sērt	eon tōrt	de tēst	eon sīst
es eōrt, v.	dis tōrt	eon tēst, v.	per sīst
de pōrt	ex tōrt, v.	pro tēst, v.	as sīst
re pōrt	un hūrt	at tēst	un twīst

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them.

Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers and pirates.

Good children will not molest the little birds in their nest, nor steal their eggs.

The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.—XC.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

trī ěn ni al	sep tĕn ni al	lix ĭv i um
lix ĭv i al	sex tĕn ni al	e quēs tri an
mil lĕn ni al	ter rĕs tri al	il līt er ate
quad rĕn ni al	eol lāt er al	a dūl ter āte
per ěn ni al	de līr i um	as sĕv er āte

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; ÇU=SH.

de ċēm vi rate	e rād i eāte	ae eōm mo dāte
e lāb o rāte	ċer tīf i eate	eom mēn su rate
eor rōb o rāte	in dēl i eate	in vēs ti gāte
in vīg or āte	pre vār i eāte	re tāl i āte
de līn e āte	au thēn ti eāte	eon ċīl i āte
e vāp o rāte	do mēs ti eāte	ea lūm ni āte
in āe eu rāte	prog nōs ti eāte	de mōn stra tīve
ea pāċ i tāte	in tōx i eāte	de rīv a tīve
re sūs ċi tāte	re ċīp ro eāte	eon sērv a tīve
de bīl i tāte	e quīv o eāte	de fīn i tīve
fa ċīl i tāte	in vāl i dāte	in fīn i tīve
de eāp i tāte	eon sōl i dāte	re trīb ū tīve
pre ċīp i tāte	in tīm i dāte	eon sēe ū tīve
in dēf i nīte	di lāp i dāte	ex ēe ū tīve

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun and a dry wind will soon evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate nor prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae quīre	per spīre	re quīre	ex plōre
ad mīre	sus pīre	in quīre	re stōre
as pīre	ex pīre	es quīre	se eūre
re spīre	de šīre	a dōre	pro eūre
trans pīre	re tīre	be fōre	ob seūre
in spīre	en tīre	de plōre	en dūre
eon spīre	at tīre	im plōre	ab jūre

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; NĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; NĒED, MARĒNE; LĒNK;

ad jūre	pro mōte	re ċeive	im pēach
al lūre	de nōte	per ċeive	ap prōach
de mūre	re fūte	de rīve	en erōach
im mūre	eon fūte	de prīve	re prōach
ma nūre	sa lūte	ar rīve	be seech
in ūre	dī lūte	eon trīve	eon ġeal
im pūre	pol lūte	re vīve	re pēal
as sūre	vo lūte	sur vīve	ap pēal
ma tūre	per mūte	un glūe	re vēal
de ċease	eom pūte	al eōve	ġen teel
de erēase	de pūte	re bāte	as sāl
re lēase	dis pūte	un trūe	out sāl
in erēase	be hāve	re mōve	de tāil
pre ċise	en slāve	be hōove	re tāil
eon ċise	for gāve	ap prōve	en tāil
mo rōse	en grāve	ae erūe	eur tāil
jo eōse	de prāve	dis sēize	a vāil
im brūe	sub dūe	ap prīse	pre vāil
dis eōurse	in dūe	as sīze	be wāil
ū nīte	a chiēve	re liēf	eon trōl
ig nīte	ag griēve	be hōof	en rōll
in vīte	re priēve	a lōof	pa trōl
re mōte	re triēve	re prōof	ob līge

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is more easy to acquire property than it is to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time, from new to full moon; and then it decreases, till it becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest labor, and commonly succeed.

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

MOVĒ, SŌN, WOLF, FŌOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ɔ=K; Ġ=J; Ʒ=Z; ȢH=SH.

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.

The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents.

The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.

Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween	sus tāin	en twīne	re vēre
ea reen	ea jōle	pōst pōne	se vēre
eam pāign	eon sōle	de thrōne	eom peer
ar rāign	pis tōle	en thrōne	ea reer
or dāin	mis rŭle	a tōne	bre viēr
dis dāin	hu māne	je jūne	bab ōon
re gāin	in sāne	trī ūne	buf fōon
eom plāin	ob sċene	eom mūne	dra gōon
ex plāin	gan grēne	at tūne	rae eōon
a māin	ter rēne	es eāpe	doub lōon
de māin	eon vēne	e lōpe	bal lōon
do māin	eom bīne	de elāre	gal lōon
re frāin	de fīne	in snāre	shal lōon
re strāin	re fīne	de spāir	plat ōon
dis trāin	eon fīne	pre pāre	lam pōon
eon strāin	sa līne	re pāir	hār pōon
eon tāin	de elīne	eom pāre	mon sōon
ob tāin	ea nīne	im pāir	bas sōon
de tāin	re pīne	sin ċere	fes tōon
per tāin	su pīne	ad hēre	pol trōon
at tāin	en shrīne	eo hēre	diȝ ōwn
dis tāin	dī vīne	aus tēre	un knōwn

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

un sōwn	a līght	a wāit	eon tour
a dō	de līght	de ċēit	be sīdes
out dō	a rīght	eon ċēit	re ċēipt
a gō	af frīght	a mōur	re liëve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines.

“God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and stars to give light by night.”

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.

Grape-vines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad, and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning: morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

MOVE, SÒN, WOLF, FŒOT, MOON, ÔR; RULE, FULL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 93.—XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD,
AND A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

an te çēd' ent
dis a gree ment
çîr eum jā çent
re en fôrçe ment
pre en gâge ment
en ter tâin ment
in eo hēr ent
in de çī sīve
su per vī şor
eon ser vā tor
des pe rā do
bas ti nā do
brag ga dō çio
mis de mēan or
ap pa rā tus
af fi dā vit
ex ul tā tion
ad a măn tîne
man ū fâet ūre
su per strüet ūre
per ad vënt ūre
met a môr phōşe
in nu ẽn do
su per eär go
in ter nŭn çio
är ma dīl lo
man i fēs to
laz a rēt to
dis en eŭm ber
pred e çēs sor
in ter çēs sor

mal e fāe tor
ben e fāe tor
met a phÿs ies
math e māt ies
dis in hēr it
ev a nēs çent
eon va lēs çent
ef flo rēs çent
eor res pōnd ent
in de pënd ent
re im bŭrse ment
dis eon tënt ment
om ni prēs ent
in ad vërt ent
pre ex ĩst ent
eo ex ĩst ent
in ter mīt tent
in ter măr ry
ō ver shăd ōw
ae çī dënt al
in çī dënt al
o ri ënt al
fun da mënt al
or na mënt al
sae ra mënt al
reg i mënt al
det ri mënt al
mon ū mënt al
in stru mënt al
hor i zōn tal
dis a vow al

BÂR, LÂST, CÂRE, FALL, WHAT; HÊR, PREY, THÊRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

To pre-engage means to engage beforehand.

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

How can a young man cleanse his way !

Oh, how love I thy law !

No. 94.—XCIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST,
LEFT UNMARKED FOR EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

NOUNS.	NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
cin' na mon	por rin ger	du te ous
et y mon	stom a cher	a que ous
grid i ron	ob se quies	du bi ous
and i ron	prom i ses	te di ous
skel e ton	com pass es	o di ous
sim ple ton	in dex es	stu di ous
buf fa lo	am ber gris	co pi ous
cap ri corn	em pha sis	ca ri ous
cal i co	di o cese	se ri ous
in di go	o li o	glo ri ous
ver ti go	o ver plus	cu ri ous
cal i ber	pu is sance	fu ri ous
bed cham ber	nu cle us	spu ri ous
cin na bar	ra di us	lu mi nous
of fi cer	ter mi nus	glu ti nous
col an der	blun der buss	mu ti nous
lav en der	syl la bus	ru in ous
prov en der	in cu bus	lu di crous
cyl in der	sar di us	dan ger ous
in te ger	sir i us	hid e ous
scav en ger	cal a mus	in fa mous
har bin ger	mit ti mus	ster to rous

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Æ=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

nu mer ous	rav en ous	vig or ous
o dor ous	om i nous	val or ous
hu mor ous	res in ous	am or ous
ri ot ous	glut ton ous	clam or ous
trai tor ous	bar ba rous	tim or ous
per vi ous	ul cer ous	sul phur ous
hid e ous	slan der ous	vent ur ous
haz ard ous	pon der ous	rapt ur ous
pît e ous	mur der ous	ar du ous
plen te ous	gen er ous	mis chiev ous
im pi ous	pros per ous	stren u ous
vil lain ous	ran cor ous	sin u ous
mem bra nous	rig or ous	tyr an nous

No. 95.—XCV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pēaše	re pōše	es chēat	re hēar
dis plēaše	pro pōše	re pēat	be smēar
diš ēaše	im pōše	en trēat	ap pēar
e rāše	eom pōše	re trēat	tat tōo
pre mīše	trans pōše	un lōose	en trāp
sur mīše	a būše, v.	de bauch	in wrāp
de spīše	ae eūše	re eall	un shīp
a rīše	ex eūše, v.	be fāll	e quīp
eom prīše	re fūše	with al	en eāmp
chas tīše	ef fūše	fore stāll	de eāmp
ad vīše	dif fūše	fore wārn	un stōp
de vīše	suf fūše	de fault	ū šūrp
re vīše	in fūše	as sault	un elāsp
dis gūwīše	eon fūše	pa paw	de bār
fōre elōše	a mūše	with drauw	un bār
in elōše	re eruit	a sleep	a fār
dis elōše	de fēat	en dēar	ap plaūše

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *th* HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND,
AS IN THINK, THIN.

thēme	thōle	trōth	tīlth
three	thrōe	nōrth	smīth
thāne	thrōve	slōth	thrāsh
thrīce	teeth	thought	thaw
thrōne	threw	thōrn	thrall
thrōw	thrīve	thrōb	thwart
trūth	mēath	throng	warmth
yōuth	threāð	thong	swath
hēath	thrēsh	thīng	pāth
rūth	thrīft	thīnk	bāth
shēath	thrūst	thīn	lāth
bōth	thrūm	thānk	wrāth
ōath	dēpth	thīck	heārth
quōth	wīdth	thrīll	tōoth
grōwth	fīlth	thūmb	bīrth
blōwth	fīrth	thūmp	mīrth
fōrth	plīnth	lēngth	thīrd
fōurth	spīlth	strēngth	thīrst
thiēf	thwāck	hāth	thīrl
thiēve	brōth	wīthe	worth
fāith	elōth	thārch	mōnth
thīgh	frōth	thīll	south
thrōat	lōth	thēft	mouth
dōth	mōth	thrūsh	drouth

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND
THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF *th*.

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
elōth	elōthe	shēath	shēathe
bāth	bāthe	wrēath	wrēathe
mouth	mouth	swath	swāthe
brēath	brēathe	teeth	teefh

MOYE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔE; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; C=K; Ô=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.
 A king may sit upon a throne.
 Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.
 A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.
 A pious youth will speak the truth.
 Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.
 The water in the canal has four feet of depth.
 A tooth-brush is good to brush your teeth.
 The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.
 The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.
 Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.
 The thresher threshes grain with a flail.
 A severe battle thins the ranks of an army.
 Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.
 One good action is worth many good thoughts.
 A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.
 Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.
 It is easier to speak the truth than to lie.
 Bathing-houses have baths to bathe in.
 We breathe fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băl' last	eöm plex	Tües day	vër y
fıl bert	vër tex	Wëdnes day	drız zly
eön çert	vôr tex	Thûrs day	grıs ly
ëf fort	eön vex	mıd wāy	gūilt y
pûr pört	lăr ynx	găng wāy	păn sy
trăn script	ăf flux	păth wāy	frën zy
eön script	eön flux	ës say	quın sy
bănk rupt	ëf flux	eöm fort	gıp sy
ëld est	ın flux	eöv ert	tıp sy
nëph ew	eön text	bôm bást	dröp sy
sın ew	bōw line	eōurt ship	serüb by
lănd tăx	mıd dāy	fılm sy	shrüb by
syn tax	Sün day	elüm sy	stüb by
ın dex	Mön day	swël try	nūt meg

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

ōff ing	hēar sāy	dāi ly	frāil ty
stūff ing	drēar y	dāi sy	dāin ty
brī ny	wēa ry	ēa sy	eām brie
nōse gāy	quē ry	trēa ty	shōul der

No. 98.—XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE *o* OF THE DIGRAPH *ow* HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

bör' rōw	bīl lōw	hār rōw	wīn dōw.
ēl bōw	hōl lōw	spār rōw	wīn nōw
fēl lōw	ār rōw	yār rōw	wīl lōw
fōl lōw	fār rōw	yēl lōw	mēl lōw
eāl lōw	nār rōw	tāl lōw	mōr rōw
mēad ōw	māl lōw	fāl lōw	sōr rōw
shād ōw	pīl lōw	shāl lōw	būr rōw
hāl lōw	mān nōw	fūr rōw	swal lōw
bēl lōw	mār rōw	wīd ōw	wal lōw

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from over-setting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body.

The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ɔ=K; Ġ=J; Š=Z; Ȣ=SH.

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.

Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rās ūre	wee vīl	mōurn ful	spōrts man
sēiz ūre	snōw ball	fēar ful	brāin pān
trēa tīse	brīde well	cheer ful	mōn ster
like wīse	mōle hill	rīght ful	free stōne
dōor eāse	fē rīne	frūit ful	mīle stōne
stāir eāse	mīnd ful	bōast ful	grāve stōne
sēa hōrse	pēaçe ful	aw ful	hāil stōne
brī dal	hāte ful	law ful	hȳ phen
feū dal	wāke ful	plāy dāy	au tumn
ōat mēal	gūile ful	thral dōm	au burn
spī ral	dōle ful	watch man	sauçe pān
flō ral	shāme ful	watch ful	war fāre
neū tral	bāne ful	free dōm	fāç ile
plū ral	tūne ful	bō som	sērv ile
pōrt al	hōpe ful	lūke wārm	dāç tyl
bru tal	eāre ful	trī form	dūe tīle
vī tal	īre ful	glōw worm	mīs sīle
ē qual	dīre ful	dē ism	pān tīle
sūr feit	ūse ful	ōak um	rēp tīle
ān gel	grāte ful	quō rum	fēr tīle
ān cient	spīte ful	strā tum	hōs tīle
wēa şel	wāste ful	sēa man	sēx tīle
jew el	faith ful	free man	flēx ile
new el	yōuth ful	fōre man	vērd ūre
erew el	gāin ful	yeō man	ōrd ūre
tew el	pāin ful	sāleş man	fīg ūre
trē foil	spōon ful	stātes man	īn jūre

BĂR, LĂST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; DĒD, MARĒNE; LĒK;

eôn jure	frăet ūre	môr tise	lęg ate
pēr jure.	eült ūre	prăe tige	frīg ate
plēas ūre	fīxt ūre	trāv erse	in grāte
mēas ūre	eām phor	ăd verse	phys ie
trēas ūre	grănd sīre	păck hōrse	jōn quil
çen sure	prōm ise	rēf ūse	sūb tīle
prēss ūre	ăn ise	măn dāte	fēr ūle
fīs sūre	târ key	ăg ate	eôn dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, book-case, co-operate.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a mile-stone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

No. 100.—C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad vēnt ūr oūs	pre çip i toūs
a nōn y moūs	ne çēs si toūs
sỹ nōn y moūs	am phīb i oūs
un ġen e roūs	mĩ răe ū loūs
mag năn i moūs	a năl o goūs
ū năn i moūs	per fīd i oūs
as păr a gus	fas tīd i oūs

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; EÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

in sîd i oûs
 in vîd i oûs
 eon spîe ū oûs
 per spîe ū oûs
 pro mîs eu oûs
 as sîd ū oûs
 am bîg ū oûs
 eon tîg ū oûs
 mel lîf lu oûs
 su pēr flu oûs
 in ġen ū oûs
 eon tîn ū oûs
 in eōn gru oûs
 im pēt ū oûs
 tu mûlt ū oûs
 vo lûpt ū oûs
 tem pēst ū oûs
 sig nîf i eant
 ex trāv a gant
 pre dōm i nant
 in tōl er ant
 ī tîn er ant
 in hăb it ant
 eon eōm i tant
 ir rēl e vant
 be nēf i ċent
 mag nîf i ċent
 mu nîf i ċent
 eo ĩn ċi dent
 non rēs i dent
 im prōv i dent

in tēl li ġent
 ma lēv o lent
 be nēv o lent
 pre dîe a ment
 dis pār aġe ment
 en eoûr aġe ment
 en frăn chîse ment
 dis frăn chîse ment
 en tăn gle ment
 æ knōwl edġ ment
 es tăb lish ment
 em bēl lish ment
 æ eōm plish ment
 as tōn ish ment
 re lîn quish ment
 im pēd i ment
 ha bîl i ment
 im prîș on ment
 em bār rass ment
 in tēg ū ment
 e mōl ū ment
 pre ģm i nent
 in eōn ti nent
 im pēr ti nent
 in dîf fer ent
 ir rēv er ent
 om nîp o tent
 mel lîf lu ent
 ċîr eūm flu ent
 æ eoû ter ment
 eom mū ni eant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; HĒRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and for a long time can live in water.

A miraculous event is one that can not take place according to the ordinary laws of nature; it can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost any thing that is within human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.

No. 101.—CI.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND,
AND LEFT UNMARKED.

as per i ty	do cil i ty	e nor mi ty
se ver i ty	a gil i ty	ur ban i ty
pros per i ty	fra gil i ty	cu pid i ty
aus ter i ty	ni hil i ty	tur gid i ty
dex ter i ty	hu mil i ty	va lid i ty
in teg ri ty	ste ril i ty	ca lid i ty
ma jor i ty	vi ril i ty	so lid i ty
pri or i ty	scur ril i ty	ti mid i ty
mi nor i ty	duc til i ty	hu mid i ty
plu ral i ty	gen til i ty	ra pid i ty
fa tal i ty	fer til i ty	stu pid i ty
vi tal i ty	hos til i ty	a rid i ty
mo ral i ty	tran quil li ty	flo rid i ty
mor tal i ty	ser vil i ty	fe cun di ty
bru tal i ty	pro pin qui ty	ro tun di ty
fi del i ty	ca lam i ty	com mod i ty
sta bil i ty	ex trem i ty	ab surd i ty
mo bil i ty	sub lim i ty	lo cal i ty
no bil i ty	prox im i ty	vo cal i ty
fa cil i ty	con form i ty	ras cal i ty

MOVE, SÔN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ô=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

re al i ty	de spond en cy	hy poc ri sy
le gal i ty	e mer gen cy	ti moc ra cy
re gal i ty	in clem en cy	im pi e ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	va ri e ty
for mal i ty	in solv en cy	e bri e ty
car nal i ty	de lin quen cy	so bri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not o ny	pro pri e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta sy	sa ti e ty

The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater ; minor means less.

A majority is more than half ; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more.

In grammar, the plural number expresses more than one ; as, two *men*, ten *dogs*.

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress and Assembly are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

Many parts of the United States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

No. 102.—CII.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eo tēm' po ra ry

ex tēm po ra ry

de rög a to ry

ap pěl la to ry

eon söl a to ry

de fām a to ry

de elām a to ry

ex elām a to ry

in flām ma to ry

ex plān a to ry

de elār a to ry

pre pār a to ry

BĂR, LÂST, CÂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĚR, PREY, THĚRE; ĢET; LĚD, MARĚNE; LIŃK;

dis pěn sa to ry
 sub sĭd i a ry
 in țin di a ry
 stĭ pěn di a ry
 e pĭs to la ry
 vo eăb ū la ry
 im ăġ in a ry
 pre lĭm i na ry
 eon fĕe tion er y
 un nĕç es sa ry
 he rĕd i ta ry
 in vŏl un ta ry
 re sĭd ū a ry
 tu mŭlt ū a ry
 vo lŭpt ū a ry

ob sĕrv a to ry
 eon sĕrv a to ry
 pro hĭb it o ry
 pre mŏn i to ry
 re pŏs i to ry
 sup pŏs i to ry
 le ġĭt i ma çy
 in vĕt er a çy
 sub sĕrv i en çy
 de ġĕn er a çy
 eon fĕd er a çy
 ef fĕm i na çy
 in dĕl i ea çy
 in hăb it an çy
 æ eom pa ni ment

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the Christian character.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.

An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

An obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood.

A conservatory is a large green-house for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 103.—CIII..

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, OR AN-
TEPENULT.

ma te ri ăl' i ty
il lib er ăl i ty
ū ni ver săl i ty
in hos pi tăl i ty
in stru ment ăl i ty
spir it ū ăl i ty
im prob a bıl i ty
im pla ea bıl i ty
mal le a bıl i ty
in flam ma bıl i ty
in ea pa bıl i ty
pen e tra bıl i ty
im mu ta bıl i ty
in ered i bıl i ty
il leg i bıl i ty
re fran ği bıl i ty
in fal li bıl i ty
dĩ viş i bıl i ty
in sen si bıl i ty
im pos si bıl i ty

eom press i bıl i ty
eom pat i bıl i ty
de struet i bıl i ty
per çep ti bıl i ty
re şist i bıl i ty
eom bus ti bıl i ty
in flex i bıl i ty
dis sim i lăr i ty
par tie ū lăr i ty
ir reg ū lăr i ty
in fe ri őr i ty
su pe ri őr i ty
im pet ū ős i ty
ğen er al ıs si mo
dis çı plin ā ri an
pre des ti nă ri an
an te di lū vi an
het e ro ğē ne oūs
me di a tō ri al
in quiş i tō ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

běn' e fit	in tel leet	sŭp pli eant
ăl pha bet	çır eum speet	pēr ma nent
păr a pet	pıck pöck et	mıs ere ant
sŭm mer set	flow er et	tēr ma gant
mın ū et	lěv er et	ěl e gant
pöl y pus	pěn ny weight	līt i gant
im pe tus	eăt a pult	ăr ro gant
eăt a raet	měn di eant	ěl e phant

BĂR, LÂST, CÂRE, FĂLL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

sȳe o phant	in do lent	sĩm i lar
pēt ū lant	tūr bu lent	pōp ū lar
ăd a mant	sũe eu lent	tăb ū lar
eov e nant	fēe ū lent	glōb ū lar
eon so nant	ċs eu lent	sēe ū lar
pēr ti nent	ōp ū lent	ōe ū lar
tōl er ant	vĩr ū lent	jōe ū lar
eōr mo rant	flăt ū lent	ċir eu lar
ig no rant	lĩg a ment	mũs eu lar
eon ver sant	pār lia ment	rēg ū lar
mĩl i tant	fĩl a ment	ċel lu lar
ăd ju tant	ărm a ment	ăn nu lar
rēl e vant	săe ra ment	seăp ū lar
in no ċent	tēt a ment	in su lar
ăe ċi dent	măn aġe ment	eon su lar
in ċi dent	ĩm ple ment	eăp su lar
dĩf fi dent	eom ple ment	tĩt ū lar
eon fi dent	eom pli ment	sũb lu nar
rēg i dent	băt tle ment	ċĩm e ter
prēg i dent	sēt tle ment	băg i lisk
prōv i dent	tēn e ment	eăn ni bal
in di ġent	in ere ment	eōch i nēal
nēg li ġent	ēm bry o	măr tin gal
ăm bi ent	pärt ner ship	hōs pi tal
prēv a lent	fēl lōw ship	pēd es tal
pēs ti lent	eăl en dar	tū bu lar
ċx ċel lent	vĩn e gar	jū gu lar
rēd o lent	in su lar	fū ner al

No. 105.—CV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi ġū' i ty
 eon ti ġū i ty
 eon tra rĩ e ty

im por tū ni ty
 op por tū ni ty
 per pe tū i ty

MOV, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ç=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH

su per flū i ty
in ere dū li ty
in se eū ri ty
im ma tū ri ty
per spi eū i ty
as si dū i ty
eon ti nū i ty
in ġe nū i ty
in eon grū i ty
fran ġi bīl i ty
fal li bīl i ty
fēa ġi bīl i ty
viṣ i bīl i ty
sen si bīl i ty
pos si bīl i ty
plau ġi bīl i ty
im be ġīl i ty
in do ġīl i ty
vol a tīl i ty
ver sa tīl i ty
ea pa bīl i ty
in si pīd i ty
il le ġāl i ty
prod i ġāl i ty
eor di āl i ty
per son āl i ty
prin ġi pāl i ty
lib er āl i ty
ġen er āl i ty
im mo rāl i ty
hos pi tāl i ty
im mor tāl i ty
in e qual i ty
sen sū āl i ty

punet ū āl i ty
mūt ū āl i ty
in fi děl i ty
prob a bīl i ty
in a bīl i ty
du ra bīl i ty
dis a bīl i ty
in sta bīl i ty
mu ta bīl i ty
ered i bīl i ty
tan ġi bīl i ty
so cia bīl i ty
traet a bīl i ty
pla ea bīl i ty
in ū tīl i ty
in ġi vīl i ty
ū ni fōrm i ty
non eon fōrm i ty
eon san ġuīn i ty
sin ġu lār i ty
joe ū lār i ty
reg ū lār i ty
pop ū lār i ty
me di oe ri ty
in sin ġēr i ty
sin ū ōs i ty
eu ri ōs i ty
an i mōs i ty
ġen er ōs i ty
flex i bīl i ty
im mo bīl i ty
sol ū bīl i ty
vol ū bīl i ty
mag na nīm i ty

BĀB, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; HĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

ũ na nĩm i ty
 in hu mǎn i ty
 ar is tõe ra ợy
 in ad vễr ten ợy

phra se ỏl o ợy
 os te ỏl o ợy
 a er ỏl o ợy
 no to rĩ e ty

No. 106.—C V I.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ợes sǎ' tion
 lĩ bā tion
 pro bā tion
 va eā tion
 lo eā tion
 vo eā tion
 gra dā tion
 foun dā tion
 ere ā tion
 ne gā tion
 pur gā tion
 mĩ grā tion
 ob lā tion
 re lā tion
 trans lā tion
 for mǎ tion
 stag nā tion
 dam nā tion
 eār nā tion
 vĩ brā tion
 nar rā tion
 pros trā tion
 du rā tion
 pul sǎ tion
 sen sǎ tion
 die tǎ tion
 ợĩ tǎ tion

plan tǎ tion
 no tǎ tion
 ro tǎ tion
 quo tǎ tion
 temp tǎ tion
 prĩ vā tion
 sal vā tion
 e quā tion
 vex ā tion
 tax ā tion
 sa nā tion
 eom plē tion
 se erē tion
 eon erē tion
 ex erē tion
 e mō tion
 pro mō tion
 de vō tion
 pro pōr tion
 ap pōr tion
 ab lū tion
 so lū tion
 pol lū tion
 dĩ lū tion
 at trǎe tion
 re frǎe tion
 sub trǎe tion

de trǎe tion
 eon trǎe tion
 pro trǎe tion
 dis trǎe tion
 ex trǎe tion
 eon nēe tion
 af fēe tion
 eon fēe tion
 per fēe tion
 in fēe tion
 sub jēe tion
 de jēe tion
 re jēe tion
 in jēe tion
 ob jēe tion
 pro jēe tion
 e lēe tion
 se lēe tion
 re flēe tion
 eol lēe tion
 in spēe tion
 dĩ rēe tion
 eor rēe tion
 dis sēe tion
 de tēe tion
 af flēe tion
 re strēe tion

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

eon vîe tion	de prës sion	re tën tion
eom pûl sion	im prës sion	eon tën tion
ex pûl sion	op prës sion	dis tën tion
eon vûl sion	sup prës sion	at tën tion
ex pân sion	ex prës sion	in vën tion
as çën sion	pos sës sion	eon vën tion
de sçën sion	sub mïs sion	de çëp tion
dî mën sion	ad mïs sion	re çëp tion
sus pën sion	e mïs sion	eon çëp tion
dis sën sion	re mïs sion	ex çëp tion
pre tën sion	eom mïs sion	per çëp tion
sub mër sion	o mïs sion	as erîp tion
e mër sion	per mïs sion	de serîp tion
im mër sion	dis mïs sion	in serîp tion
as për sion	eon eûs sion	pre serîp tion
dis për sion	dis eûs sion	pro serîp tion
a vër sion	re æe tion	re dëmp tion
sub vër sion	eon jûne tion	eon sump tion
re vër sion	in jûne tion	a dôp tion
dî vër sion	eom pûne tion	ab sôrp tion
in vër sion	de eõe tion	e rûp tion
eon vër sion	eon eõe tion	eor rûp tion
per vër sion	in fræe tion	de şër tion
eom päs sion	ab düe tion	in sër tion
æe çës sion	de düe tion	as sër tion
se çës sion	re düe tion	ex êr tion
eon çës sion	se düe tion	eon tôr tion
pro çës sion	in düe tion	dis tôr tion
eon fës sion	ob strüe tion	ex tîne tion
pro fës sion	de strüe tion	ex tën sion
ag grës sion	in strüe tion	ex tôr tion
dî grës sion	eon strüe tion	ir rûp tion
pro grës sion	de tën tion	eom plëx ion
re grës sion	in tën tion	de flûx ion

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 107.—CVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

pub li eā' tion	lit i gā tion	dis til lā tion
rep li eā tion	mit i gā tion	per eo lā tion
im pli eā tion	in sti gā tion	vī o lā tion
eom pli eā tion	nav i gā tion	im mo lā tion
ap pli eā tion	pro mul gā tion	des o lā tion
sup pli eā tion	pro lon gā tion	eon so lā tion
ex pli eā tion	ab ro gā tion	eon tem plā tion
rep ro bā tion	sub ju gā tion	leg is lā tion
ap pro bā tion	fas ċi nā tion	trib ū lā tion
per tur bā tion	me di ā tion	pee ū lā tion
in eu bā tion	pal li ā tion	spee ū lā tion
ab di eā tion	ex pi ā tion	eal eu lā tion
ded i eā tion	va ri ā tion	ċir eu lā tion
med i tā tion	de vi ā tion	mod ū lā tion
in di eā tion	ex ha lā tion	reg ū lā tion
vin di eā tion	eon ġe lā tion	gran ū lā tion
del e gā tion	mu ti lā tion	stip ū lā tion
ob lí gā tion	in stal lā tion	pop ū lā tion
al le gā tion	ap pel lā tion	grat ū lā tion
ir ri gā tion	eon stel lā tion	re tar dā tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from mount Sinai.

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct

NOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; CH=SH.

of the man who is offered as a legislator at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them, by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the United States should feel their dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics and merchants, compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

děf' i nīte	dēs ti tūte	mī ero seōpe
ăp po sīte	īn sti tūte	ăn te lōpe
öp po sīte	eön sti tūte	prō to tŷpe
īn fi nīte	prös ti tūte	hēm is phēre
hŷp o erīte	prös e lŷte	ăt mos phēre
păr a sīte	băr be eūe	eöm mo dōre
öb so lēte	rēs i dūe	sŷe a mōre
ěx pe dīte	vēs ti būle	völ a tīle
rēe on dīte	rīd i eūle	vēr sa tīle
săt el līte	mūs ea dīne	mēr ean tīle
ěr e mīte	brīg an tīne	īn fan tīle
ăp pe tīte	eăl a mīne	dīs ċi plīne
ăn ee dōte	ċěl an dīne	măs eu līne
prös e eūte	sēr pen tīne	fēm i nīne
pēr se eūte	tūr pen tīne	nēe tar īne
ěx e eūte	pôr eu pīne	gēm ū īne
ăb so lūte	ăn o dŷne	bēr yl līne
dīs so lūte	těl e seōpe	fā vor īte
süb sti tūte	hōr o seōpe	pū er īle

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eon dĕnse	re sŏlve	re mārċ	eon fēr
im mĕnse	diſ sŏlve	un māſċ	trans fēr
de fĕnse	e vŏlve	ea bāl	se ċĕrn
pre pĕnse	de vŏlve	re bĕl	eon ċĕrn
of fĕnse	re vŏlve	fāre wĕll	de ſĕrt
dis pĕnse	eon vŏlve	un fŭrl	sub ōrn
pre tĕnse	a bōde	de fōrm	a dōrn
eol lāpse	un nĕrve	re fōrm	fōr lōrn
im mĕrse	ob ſĕrve	in fōrm	ad joŭrn
as pĕrse	sub sĕrve	eon fōrm	re tŭrn
dis pĕrse	de ſĕrve	per fōrm	fōre rŭn
a vĕrse	re ſĕrve	trans fōrm	era vāt
re vĕrse	pre ſĕrve	eon dĕmŋ	eo quĕt
in vĕrse	eon sĕrve	in tĕr	a bāft
eon vĕrse	her sĕlf	a vĕr	be sĕt
per vĕrse	my sĕlf	ab hōr	a lŏft
trans vĕrse	at tāch	oe eŭr	un āpt
in dōrse	de tāch	in eŭr	eon tĕmpt
re mōrse	en rĭch	eon eŭr	at tĕmpt
un hōrse	re trĕnch	re eŭr	a dŏpt
dis bŭrse	in trĕnch	de mŭr	ab rūpt
de tĕrge	dis pātch	a lās	eor rūpt
dĭ vĕrge	mis mātch	a mĕnd	a pārt
mis ġĭve	a frĕsh	de fēr	de pārt
out lĭve	re frĕsh	re fēr	im pārt
for ġĭve	de bārċ	pre fēr	a mōng
ab sŏlve	em bārċ	in fēr	be lōng

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us : they are so distant that we can not measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ĝ=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Thy testimonies, O Lord, are very sure; holiness becometh thine house for ever.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—CX.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mēan or
re māin der
en tīçe ment
en fōrçe ment
dī vōrçe ment
in dūçe ment
a gree ment
en gāge ment
de fīle ment
in çīte ment
ex çīte ment
re fīne ment
eon fīne ment
e lōpe ment

re tīre ment
æ quīre ment
im pēach ment
en erōach ment
eon çēal ment
eon gēal ment
at tāin ment
de pō nent
op pō nent
eom pō nent
ad jā çent
in dē çent
vīçe gē rent
en rōll ment

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; HËRD, MARËNE; LÏNK;

im pru dent
 in hër ent
 ad hër ent
 eo hër ent
 at tënd ant
 as çënd ant
 de fënd ant
 in tēs tīnē
 pro bös çis
 el līp sis
 syn ōp sis
 eom mänd ment
 a mënd ment
 bom bārd ment
 en hānçe ment
 ad vānçe ment
 a mērçe ment
 in frīnge ment
 de täch ment
 at täch ment
 in trēnch ment
 re trēnch ment
 re frēsh ment
 dis çērñ ment
 pre fēr ment
 a mäss ment
 al lōt ment
 a pärt ment

de pärt ment
 ad jüst ment
 in vēst ment
 a büt ment
 as sīst ant
 in çēs sant
 re lūe tant
 im pōr tant
 as sīst ant
 in eōñ stant
 in eūm bent
 pu trēs çënt
 trans çënd ent
 de pënd ent
 in dūl gënt
 re fūl gënt
 ef fūl gënt
 e mūl gënt
 as strīn gënt
 re strīn gënt
 e mēr gënt
 de tēr gënt
 ab hōr rent
 eon eūr rent
 eon sīst ent
 re şōlv ent
 de līñ quent
 re eūm bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Remainder is that which remains or is left.

An enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓR; RÍLE, PULL; EXIST; E=K; Ė=J; Š=Z; CH=SH.

A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.

A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.

A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.

An ellipsis is an omission of a word.

Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.

A synopsis is a collective view of things.

Refulgent is applied to things that shine.

A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE THIRD, WHEN MARKED LONG.

děs' o lāte, <i>v.</i>	în ti māte, <i>v.</i>	věn er āte
ăd vo eāte, <i>v.</i>	ěs ti māte, <i>v.</i>	tēm per ate
věn ti lāte	făs ći nāte	öp er āte
tît il lāte	ôr di nate	ăs per ate
sçîn til lāte	fûl mi nāte	děs per ate
pēr eo lāte	nôm i nāte	ît er āte
îm mo lāte	ğēr mi nāte	ēm i grāte
spěe ū lāte	pēr son āte	trāns mi grāte
eāl eu lāte	păs sion ate	ăs pi rāte, <i>v.</i>
çîr eu lāte	fôrt ū nate	děe o rāte
môd ū lāte	dîs si pāte	pēr fo rāte
ręg ū lāte	sěp a rāte, <i>v.</i>	eôr po rate
ûn du lāte	çěl e brāte	pěn e trāte
ēm ū lāte	děs e erāte	pēr pe trāte
stîm ū lāte	eôn se erāte	ăr bi trāte
grăn ū lāte	ěx e erāte	ăe eu rate
stîp ū lāte	věr ber āte	lăm i nate
eöp ū lāte	ûl çer āte	în du rāte
pöp ū lāte	môd er āte, <i>v.</i>	săt ū rāte
eôn su late	ăg gre gate	sūs ći tāte
sûb li māte, <i>v.</i>	věr te brate	měd i tāte
ăn i māte, <i>v.</i>	ğěn er āte	îm i tāte

BĂR, LÂST, CÂRE, FĂLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MAĪNE; LĪNK;

îr ri tâte	săl i vâte	sît ū ate
hēs i tâte	eŭl ti vâte	ēsť ū āte
grāv i tâte	eăp ti vâte	ēs pi āte
ăm pu tâte	rěn o vâte	dē vi āte
ēs ea vâte	în no vâte	vī o lāte
ăg gra vâte	ăd e quate	rŭ mi nāte
grăd ū āte	flŭet ū āte	lŭ eu brāte

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but a "soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chil' blāin	ăn nals	măn ners	ënd less
vîl lain	ăn trails	nîp pers	zēal oŭs
môrt māin	mîť tens	sçîs sors	jēal oŭs
plānt ain	sŭm mons	eār eass	pōmp oŭs
vēr vāin	fôr çeps	eŭť lass	wôn droŭs
eŭr tain	pîrch ers	eôm pass	lěp roŭs
dōl phin	glăn ders	măť rass	môn stroŭs
sōme tîmes	jăun dîçe	măť tress	nērv oŭs
trēs es	snŭf fers	ăb sçess	tôr ment
trăp pings	stăg ġers	lăr ġess	věť ment

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÖÖN, ÔR; EÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; Ô=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

sēr pent	sōlv ent	fäg ot	rēd hōt
tōr rent	eōn vent	mäg got	zēal ot
eūr rent	fēr ment	bīg ot	tāp rōot
āb sent	sūn būrnt	spīg ot	grāss plōt
prēs ent	āb bot	īn got	būck et
ād vent	tūr bot	blōod shōt	bū gloss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hīde something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted bed.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.

Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

eāl' o mel	āl eo hol	gār ni tūre
çīt a del	vīt ri ol	fūr ni tūre
īn fi del	pār a sol	sēp ul tūre
sēn ti nel	sī ne eūre	pār a dīse
māck er el	ēp i eūre	mēr chan dīse
eōck er el	līg a tūre	ēn ter prīse
eōd i çil	sīg na tūre	hānd ker chīef
dōm i çile	eūr va tūre	sēm i brēve
dāf fo dil	fōr feit ūre	pēr i wig

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT: HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĞET; DİRD, MARİNE; LİNK;

ăn ti pōde	stÿğ i an	wāy fār ing
rēe om pensē	hōrt ū lan	fū ği tīve
hōl ly hock	hüş band man	pū ni tīve
āl ka lī	ğēn tle man	nū tri tīve
hēm i stieh	mūs sul man	ē go tışm
au to graph	al der man	prō to eol
pār a graph	jour ney man	dū pli eate
ēp i taph	bīsh op rie	rō se ate
āv e nūe	elēr ğy man	fū mi gāte
rēv e nūe	eoūn try man	mē dī āte, v.
rēt i nūe	vēt or an	mē dī um
dēs pot ișm	āl eo ran	ō dī um
pār ox yșm	wōn der ful	ō pi um
mī ero eoșm	sōr rōw ful	prē mi um
mīn i mum	ăn a gram	spō li āte
pēnd ū lum	ēp i gram	ō pi ate
măx i mum	mōn o gram	ō .vert ūre
tÿm pa nūm	dī a gram	jū ry man
pēl i ean	ū ni vērse	pū ri tan
guār dī an	sēa fār ing	phī lo mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.

A domicile is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; CH=SH.

No. 114.—CXIV.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE BROAD SOUND OF *a* IN *all* OR *what*.

au' thor	squan der	slaugh ter	wan der
sau cy	plaud it	al ter	draw ers
gaud y	brawn y	fal ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	quar ter	eau sey
taw dry	flaw y	law yer	pai try
faul t y	saw pit	saw yer	draw back
pau per	law suit	haw thorn	al most
squad ron	wa ter	seal lop	want ing
sau cer	daugh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.

The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.

The skin of the Indians is of a tawny color.

Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.

Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.

It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.

Walnuts are the seeds of walnut-trees.

The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

No. 115.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mīs' sive	sprīnk ling	gōs ling
eāp tīve	twīnk ling	nūrs ling
fēs tīve	shīl ling	fāt ling
eōs tīve	sāp ling	bānt ling
māg pīe	strīp ling	seānt ling
sōme thing	dūmp ling	nēst ling
stōck ing	dār ling	hēr ring
mīd dling	stār ling	ōb long
world ling	stēr ling	hēad long

BĀB, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT: HĒR, PREY, THĒBE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

fûr long	pärch ment	plāin tīve
hēad āehe	plēas ant	mō tīve
tōoth āehe	pēas ant	spōrt īve
heārt āehe	dīs tant	hīre ling
ōs trich	īn stant	yēar ling
gāl lant	eōn stant	dāy spring
dōr mant	ēx tant	trī umph
tēn ant	sēx tant	trī glyph
prēg nant	lām bent	tru ant
rēm nant	āe çent	ār dent
pēn nant	ād vent	mās sīve
flīp pant	erēs çent	pās sīve
quād rant	sēr aph	stāt ūe
ār rant	stā tīve	stāt ūte
war rant	nā tīve	vīrt ūe

No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mō' tion	frāe tion	ūne tion
nō tion	trāe tion	fūne tion
lō tion	mēn tion	jūne tion
pō tion	pēn sion	sūe tion
pōr tion	çēs sion	spōn sion
nā tion	tēn sion	tōr tion
rā tion	mēr sion	mīs sion
stā tion	vēr sion	eāp tion
mān sion	sēs sion	ōp tion
pās sion	lēe tion	flēe tion
fāe tion	dīe tion	āue tion
āe tion	fīe tion	eāu tion

Lecture is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.

Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges

A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.

A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; CH=SH.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.

A fraction is a part of a whole number.

Fiction is a creature of the imagination.

Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.

Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.

Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prēm' a çy	eom pŭl so ry	pro lîx i ty
the ôe ra çy	ol fæe to ry	un çēr tain ty
de mœe ra çy	re fræe to ry	im mōd est y
eon spîr a çy	re fêe to ry	diş hōn est y
ge ôg ra phy	dî rêe to ry	so lîl o quy
bî ôg ra phy	eon sîs to ry	hu măn i ty
eos mōg ra phy	î dôl a try	a mên i ty
ste nōg ra phy	ge ôm e try	se rên i ty
zo ôg ra phy	im mên si ty	vî çîn i ty
to pōg ra phy	pro pên si ty	af fîn i ty
tî pōg ra phy	ver bōs i ty	dî vîn i ty
hî drōg ra phy	ad vēr si ty	in dēm ni ty
phî lōs o phy	dî vēr si ty	so lēm ni ty
a eād e my	ne çēs si ty	fra tēr ni ty
e eōn o my	î dên ti ty	e tēr ni ty
a nāt o my	eon eāv i ty	bār bār i ty
zo ôt o my	de prāv i ty	vul gār i ty
e pîph a ny	lon gēv i ty	dis pār i ty
phî lān thro py	ae elîv i ty	çe lēb ri ty
mis ān thro py	na tîv i ty	a lāe ri ty
pe rîph e ry	ae tîv i ty	sin çēr i ty
ār tîl le ry	eap tîv i ty	çe lēr i ty
hî drōp a thy	fes tîv i ty	te mēr i ty
de lîv er y	per plēx i ty	in tēg ri ty
dis eōv er y	eon vēx i ty	dis tîl ler y

BĀE, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydropathy, or water-cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in short-hand.

Zoography is a description of animals; but zoology means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the description of a particular place.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind; but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju ríd' i eal	fa năt i çism	ob līv i on
eon vīv i al	ex ôr di um	in eög ni to
dī āg o nal	mil lēn ni um	eo pärt ner ship
pen tăg o nal	re püb lie an	dis sīm i lar
tra dĩ tion al	me ríd i an	ver năe ū lar
in tēn tion al	un năt ū ral	o răe ū lar
per pēt ū al	eon jēet ūr al	or bīe ū lar
ha bīt ū al	çen tríp e tal	par tīe ū lar
e vēnt ū al	eon tīn ū al	ir rēg ū lar
un mēr çī ful	ef fēet ū al	vī valv ū lar

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

un pöp ū lar	a năl y sis	ex tēm po re
trī ān gu lar	de līr i oūs	en tāb la tūre
pa rīsh ion er	in dūs tri oūs	dis eom fit ūre
dī ām e ter	il lūs tri oūs	pro eōn sul ship
ad mīn is ter	las çiv i oūs	dis eōn so late
em bās sa dor	ob līv i oūs	a pōs to late
pro gēn i tor	a nōm a loūs	ob sē qui oūs
eom pōs i tor	e pīt o mīze	oe eā sion al
me trōp o lis	a pōs ta tīze	pro pōr tion al
e phēm e ris	im mōr tal īze	heb dōm a dal

No. 119.—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND, WITH A SLIGHT ACCENT ON THE FOURTH WHEN MARKED LONG.

as sīm' i lāte
 prog nōs tie āte
 per ām bu lāte
 e jāe ū lāte
 im māe ū lāte
 ma trie ū lāte
 gēs tie ū lāte
 in ōe ū lāte
 eo āg ū lāte
 de pöp ū lāte
 eon grāt ū lāte
 ea pīt ū lāte
 ex pōst ū lāte
 a māl ga māte
 ex hīl a rāte
 le gīt i-māte, *v*.
 ap prōx i māte
 eon eāt e nāte
 sub ôr di nāte, *v*.
 o rīg i nāte

eon tām i nāte
 dis sēm i nāte
 re erīm i nāte
 a bōm i nāte
 pre dōm i nāte
 in tēm per ate
 re gēn er āte, *v*
 eo ōp er āte
 ex ās per āte
 eom mīs er āte
 in vēt er ate
 re ĭt er āte
 ob līt er āte
 e vāe ū āte
 at tēn u āte, *v*
 ex tēn ū ate
 in ād e quate
 ef fēet ū āte
 per pēt ū āte
 as sās sin āte

BĂR, LÂST, CÂRE, FĂLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; DĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

pro erās ti nāte
 pre dēs ti nāte, *v.*
 eom pās sion āte, *v.*
 dis pās sion ate
 af fēe tion ate
 un fōrt ū nate
 e măn ċi pāte
 de līb er āte, *v.*
 in eār ċer āte
 eon fēd er āte, *v.*
 eon sīd er ate
 pre pōn der āte
 im mod er ate
 ae ċel er āte

in dīe a tīve
 pre rōg a tīve
 ir rēl a tīve
 ap pēl la tīve
 eon tēm pla tīve
 su pēr la tīve
 al tēr na tīve
 de elār a tīve
 eom pār a tīve
 im pēr a tīve
 in dēm ni fȳ
 per sōn i fȳ
 re stōr a tīve
 dis qual i fȳ

No. 120.—C X X.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al lū' vi on	sa lū bri oūs	lux ū ri oūs
pe trō le um	im pē ri oūs	vo lū mi noūs
ċe rȳ le an	mys tē ri oūs	o bē di ent
le vī a than	la bō ri oūs	ex pē di ent
lī brā ri an	in glō ri oūs	in grē di ent
a grā ri an	ċen sō ri oūs	im mū ni ty
pre eā ri oūs	vie tō ri oūs	eom mū ni ty
vī eā ri oūs	no tō ri oūs	im pū ni ty
ne fā ri oūs	ux ō ri oūs	eom plā ċen ċy
gre gā ri oūs	in jū ri oūs	in dē ċen ċy
o vā ri oūs	pe nū ri oūs	di plō ma ċy
op prō bri oūs	ū sū ri oūs	trans pār en ċy

A library is a collection of books.

A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.

The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.

That is precarious which is uncertain; life and health are precarious.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; €=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH.

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

To escape from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

No. 121.—CXXI.

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIFTH.

im ma te ri ăl' i ty	im pen e tra bıl i ty
in di viş i bıl i ty	in el i gi bıl i ty
in di vid ū ăl i ty	im mal le a bıl i ty
in eom pat i bıl i ty	per pen die ū lăr i ty
in de struet i bıl i ty	in eom press i bıl i ty
im per çep ti bıl i ty	in de fen si bıl i ty
ir re sist i bıl i ty	val e tu di nă ri an
in eom bus ti bıl i ty	an ti trin i tă ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li gi bıl' i ty in eom pre hen si bıl' i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestos is noted for its incombustibility.

The irresistibility of divine grace is disputed.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THÈRE; ĞET; BËRD, MARÏNE; LINK;

No. 122.—CXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR ASPIRATED SOUND.

ē' ther	thòr' ough	ath lèt' ie
jā' ģinth	thīr' teen	me thëğ' lin
thē' sis	thou' şand	ea thār' tie
zē' nith	ā' the işm	a the ĩst' ie
thick' et	thē' o ry	the o rët' ie al
thūn' der	thē' o rem	mə thöd' ie al
this' tle	hỹ' a ģinth	math e măt' ies
thrös' tle	eāth' o lie	le vī' a than
thröt' tle	ăp' o thegm	en thū' şi aşm
thirst' y	thūn' der bōlt	an tīp' a thy
thrift' y	ĕp' i thet	a rīth' me tie
lęngth' wīşę	lăb' y rinth	an tīth' e sis
lęngth' y	lęth' ar ģy	mis ăn' thro py
threāt' en ing	plęth' o ry	phī lăn' thro py
au' thor	plęth' o rie	ean thār' i dęş
au' thor ĩze	sỹm' pa thy	the ۆe' ra ģy
au thōr' i ty	ăm' a ranth	the ۆl' o ģy
au thōr' i tatīve	ăm' e thyst	the ۆd' o līte
męth' od	ăp' a thy	ther mۆm' e ter
ăn' them	eăn' the rus	ea thۆl' i eon
dīph' thong	thīr' ti eth	mỹ thۆl' o ģy
ĕth' ies	sỹn' the sis	or thۆğ' ra phy
păn' ther	pan thē' on	hỹ pۆth' e sis
săb' bath	e thē' re al	lĩ thۆğ' ra phy
thīm' ble	eăn' tha ris	lĩ thۆt' o my
Thũrs' day	ea thē' dral	a pۆth' e ea ry
trīph' thong	ũ rē' thră	ap o thē' o sis
in thrăll'	au thęn' tie	pۆl' y the işm
a thwart	pa thęt' ie	bib li o thē' eal
be trۆth'	syn thęt' ie	ieh thy ۆl' o ģy
thīr' ty	a eăn' thus	or ni thۆl' o ģy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔB; TÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; C=K; Ç=J; Š=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 123 —CXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAVE THEIR VOCAL SOUND.

ēi' ther	nēth er	brōth er
nēi ther	wēth er	wor thy (wûr thÿ)
hēa then	prīth ee	mōth er
elōth ier	bûr then	smōth er
rāth er	sou̯th ern	ōth er
fāth om	tēth er	wīth ers
gāth er	thīth er	be nēath'
hīth er	wīth er	be quēath
fûr ther	lāth er	with draw'
brēth ren	fā ther	an ōth' er
whīth er	fār thing	to gēth' er
whēth er	fûr thest	thēre with al'
lēath er	pōth er	nev er the lēss'
fēath er	brōth el	

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents.

How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.—CXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae eöm' plish	dī mīn ish	ex tīn ġuish
es tāb lish	ad mōn ish	re līn quish
em bēl lish	pre mōn ish	ex eūl pāte
a bōl ish	as tōn ish	eon trīb ūte
re plēn ish	dis tīn ġuish	re mōn strange

BĂE, LĂST, CĂRE, FALL, WHAT; HĚR, PREY, THĚRE; ĖET; BĚRD, MARĚNE; LĚNK;

em broid er	mo mĕnt oũs	trĭ ũmph ant
re join der	por tĕnt oũs	as sãil ant
ADJECTIVES.	a bũn dant	so nō roũs
e nōr moũs	re dũn dant	a ċĕ toũs
diș ăș troũs	dis eôr dant	eon eā voũs

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

No. 125.—CXXV.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter mĕ' di ate	e qui pŏn der ate
dis pro pŏr tion ate	pār ti ċip i al
ċer e mō ni al	in di vĭd ũ al
mat ri mō ni al	in ef fĕet ũ al
pat ri mō ni al	in tel lĕet ũ al
an ti mō ni al	pu sil lãn i moũs
tes ti mō ni al	dis in ġĕn ũ oũs
im ma tĕ ri al	in sig nĭf i eant
maġ is tĕ ri al	e qui pŏn der ant
min is tĕ ri al	ċĭr eum ăm bi ent
im me mō ri al	an ni yĕr sa ry
sen a tō ri al	pār lia mĕnt a ry
die ta tō ri al	tes ta mĕnt a ry
e qua tō ri al	al i mĕnt a ry
in ar tĭe ũ late	sup ple mĕnt a ry
il le ġĭt i mate	el e mĕnt a ry
in de tĕrm in ate	sat is fãe to ry

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

eon tra dīe to ry
val e dīe to ry
in tro dūe to ry
trig o nŏm e try
a re ŏm e try
mis çel lā ne oūs
sub ter rā ne oūs
sue çe dā ne oūs
sī mul tā ne oūs
in stan tā ne oūs

hom o gē ne oūs
eon tu mē li oūs
ae ri mō ni oūs
par si mō ni oūs
del e tē ri oūs
mer i tō ri oūs
dis o bē di ent
in ex pē di ent
eon ti nū i ty
im pro prī e ty

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for men, before their minds were perverted and corrupted, committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was—old men for counsel, young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang-outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

dēlve	eāsh	smāsh	pīsh	tēxt
twēlve	dāsh	rāsh	wīsh	twīxt
nērvē	gāsh	erāsh	gūsh	mīnx
eūrve	hāsh	trāsh	hūsh	sphīnx
ēlf	lāsh	flēsh	blūsh	chānge
shēlf	flāsh	mēsh	erūsh	mānge
sēlf	plāsh	frēsh	frūsh	rānge
pēlf	slāsh	dīsh	tūsh	grānge
āsh	māsh	fīsh	nēxt	fōrge

HĀE, LĀST, CĀEE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PREY, THĒE; ĠET; HĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

bāste	flūte	līght	nīght	frounce
chāste	mūte	blīght	wīght	rounce
hāste	brūte	plīght	rīght	trounce
wāste	fīght	sīght	tīght	ehāsm
lūte	hīght	slīght	blowze	prīsm

MONOSYLLABLES WITH *th* VOCAL.

the	thȳ	thēm	tīthe	smōōth
thōse	thēn	thēnce	līthe	sōōthe
this	thūs	thān	wrīthe	they
thāt	thou	blīthe	scȳthe	thēre
thīne	thee	hīthe	thōugh	thēir

THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND OF *th* IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.

bāth	bāth\$	swath	swath\$	mouth	mouth\$
lāth	lāth\$	elōth	elōth\$	wreath	wreath\$
pāth	pāth\$	mōth	mōth\$	sheath	sheath\$

The number twelve forms a dozen.

To delve is to dig in the ground.

When the nerves are affected the hands shake.

Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.

Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

Cash is properly a chest, but it now signifies money.

An elf is a being of the fancy.

A flash of lightning sometimes hurts the eyes.

Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.

Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.

Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.

A grange is a farm and farm-house.

A forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing-press.

To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.

Great haste often makes waste.

It is no more right to steal apples or water-melons from an other's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔR; EYLE, PULL; EXIST; G=K; Ė=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

No. 127.—CXXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *h* IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE *w*;
THUS *whale* IS PRONOUNCED *hwale*; *when*, *hwen*.

whāle	whĕt	whĭz	whĭp stöck
whĕat	whĭch	whĕre	whĭs per
wharf	whĭlk	whĕy	whĭs ky
whät	whĭff	whĕr' ry	whĭs ker
wheel	whĭg	whĕth er	whĭs tle
wheeze	whĭm	whĕt stöne	whĭth er
whee' dle	whĭn	whĭf fle	whĭt löw
whĭne	whĭp	whĭg ġish	whĭt tle
whĭle	whĕlm	whĭg ġism	whĭrl
whĭte	whĕlp	whĭm per	whĭrl pööl
whĭ' ten	whĕn	whĭn ny	whĭrl wind
whĭte wash	whĕnce	whĭn yard	whĭrl bät
whĭ tish	whĭsk	whĭp eörd	whĭrl i ġig
whĭ ting	whĭst	whĭp gräft	wharf äge
whŷ	whĭt	whĭp säw	wharf in ġer

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *w* IS SILENT.

who	who ev er
whom	who so ėv er
whose	whom so ėv er
whole	whole säle
whoop	whole söme

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and its flour makes our finest bread.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRF, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ÔET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

The two longest wharves in this country are in New Haven and Boston.

Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.

This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a penknife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whisky has brought many a stout fellow to the whipping-post.

Large bushy whiskers require a good deal of nursing and trimming.

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *x* PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF *g*.

ex äet'	ex äg' ger äte	ex ôr' di um
ex ält'	ex äm' ine	ex ôt' ie
ex ëmpt'	ex äm' ple	ex ëm' plar
ex ërt'	ex än' i mäte	ex' em pla ry
ex haust'	ex äs' per äte	ex ëm' pli fy
ex hôrt'	ex ëë' ü tïve	ex ëmp' tion
ex ile'	ex ëë' ü tor	ex ön' er äte
ex ist'	ex ëë' ü trix	ex ôr' bi tançe
ex ült'	ex hïb' it	ex ôr' bi tant
ex häle'	ex ist' ënçe	ex ü' ber ant

The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RELE, PÜLL; EXIST; E=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

"Take away your exactions from my people." Ez. 14.
 To exist signifies to be or to have life. Immortal souls will never cease to exist.
 We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.
 It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.
 We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.
 Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.
 Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the ground is exhausted of water.
 An exile is one who is banished from his country.
 In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.
 Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example of good works.
 An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after the death of the testator who makes the will.
 The President of the United States is the chief executive officer of the government.
 Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.
 Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.
 The earth often produces exuberant crops.
 Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—CXXIX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *tian* AND *tion* ARE PRONOUNCED NEARLY *chun*.

bäs' tian	ad ūs' tion	in dĩ gēs' tion
Chrīs tian	eon gēs tion	ex haūs tion
mīx tian	dĩ gēs tion	ex ūs tion
quēs tian	ad mīx tion	sug gēs tion
fūs tian	eom būs tion	in gēs tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *i* IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND, LIKE *y* CONSONANT; THUS *āl ien*, IS PRONOUNCED *āl yen*, AND *elōth ier*, *elōth yer*.

āl ien	sāv ior	sēn ior
eōurt ier	pāv ior	bīl iōūs
elōth ier	jūn ior	bīll ion

BĂR, LÂST, CĂRE, FĂLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĞET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

bĭll iards	văl iant	eom păn' ion
eŭll ion	ôn ion	ras eăl' ion
mĭll ion	bull ion	dō mĭn' ion
mĭn ion	āl' ien āte	mo dĭll' ion
mĭn ioŭs	bĭl' ia ry	o pĭn' ion
pĭll ion	brĭll' ian cy	re bĕll' ion
pĭn ion	brĭll' iant ly	re bĕll' ioŭs
rŭnn ion	mĭl' ia ry	çĭ vĭl' ian
seŭll ion	văl' iant ly	dis ūn' ion
trĭll ion	văl' iant ness	be hāv' ior
trŭnn ion	eom mŭn' ion	pe eŭl' iar
brĭll iant	ver mĭl' ion	in tăgl' io
fĭl ial	pa vĭl' ion	se răgl' io
eöll ier	pōs tĭll' ion	fa mĭl' iar ĭze
pănn ier	fa mĭl' iar	o pĭn' ion ist
pōn iard	bat tăl' ion	o pĭn' ion ā ted

No. 130.—CXXX.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES *sier* AND *zier* ARE PRONOUNCED *zher* OR *zhur*, *sion* ARE PRONOUNCED *zhun*, AND *sia* ARE PRONOUNCED *zha*.

brā' sier	pro fū' sion	il lū' sion
glā zier	a brā' sion	in fū' sion
grā zier	eol lū' sion	in vā' sion
hō sier	eon elū' sion	suf fū' sion
ō sier	eon fū' sion	dis suā' sion
erō sier	eor rō' sion	per suā' sion
fū sion	oe eā' sion	am brō' sia
af fū' sion	per vā' sion	am brō' sial
eo hē' sion	e lū' sion	ob tru' sion
ad hē' sion	dif fū' sion	de tru' sion
de lū' sion	dis plō' sion	in tru' sion
e rō' sion	ex plō' sion	pro tru' sion
e vā' sion	ef fū' sion	ex tru' sion

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; Ē=K; Ĝ=J; Š=Z; Ć=SH

IN SOME OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED *zhun*, AND IN OTHERS THE VOWEL *i* MAY BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE THE SOUND OF *y*.

ab sčīs' sion	pro vīs ion	in čīs ion
eol liš ion	re vīs ion	mis prīs ion
de čīs ion	re sčīs ion	pre vīs ion
de riš ion	eon čīs ion	e līs ian
e liš ion	ex čīs ion	čīr eum čīs' ion
pre čīs ion	dī vīs ion	sub dī vīs' ion

No. 131.—CXXXI.

WORDS IN WHICH *c* BEFORE *h* HAS THE SOUND OF *k*.

Chřīst	ehēm ist	ăn' eho ret
ehŷle	Chřīst mas	āreh' i teet
sehēme	Chřis tian	āreh' i trāve
āehe	mās tieh	āreh' e tŷpe
ehāšm	ēeh o	hēp' tar ehŷ
ehřīsm	ehřōn ie	māeh' i nāte
ehōrd	sehēd ūle	Chřis' ten dōm
ehŷme	pās ehal	brāeh' i al
lōeh	ehlō rite	lāeh' ry mal
sehōol	ehōl er	sāe' eha rīne
ehoir	ehō rist	sŷn' ehro nišm
ehō' rus	sehōl ar	mīeh' ael mas
ehō ral	mōn areh	ehōr' is ter
ār ehīves	stōm aeh	ehřōn' i ele
ehā os	ăn' ar ehŷ	ōr' ehes trā
ā ehor	ehřŷs' o līte	ōeh' i my
ēp oeh	ehār' ae ter	pā' tri areh
ī ehor	eāt' e ehīsm	eū' eha rist
ō eher	pēn' ta teūeh	ehi mē' rā
trō ehee	sēp' ul eher	pa rō' ehi al
ăn ehor	tēeh' nie al	eha mē' le on

BĀE, LĀST, CĀEP, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

ehro māt' ie	syn ěe' do ehe	the ōm' a eh y
me ehān' ie	mo nāreh' ie al	mēl' an eh ol y
eha ōt' ie	bron ehōt' o my	pā' tri āreh y
seho lās' tie	ehro nōl' o ġy	hī' er āreh y
ea ehĕx' y	ehī rōg' ra phy	ōl' i gār eh y
eha lŷb' e ate	eho rōg' ra phy	eat e ehĕt' ie al
a nāeh' ro niŷm	ehro nōm' e ter	ieh thy ōl' o ġy

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH *g* HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND BEFORE *e*, *i* AND *y*.

ġēar	ēa ġer	erăg ġed	ġīb boūs
ġeese	mēa ġer	dĭg ġer	ġīd dy
ġeld	ġew gaw	dĭg ġing	ġīg gle
ġift	tī ġer	rĭg ġing	ġīg gling
ġive	tō ġed	rĭg ġed	ġīg let
ġīg	bĭg ġin	rĭg ġer	ġīz zard
ġild	brăg ġer	flăg ġing	ġīm let
ġimp	dăg ġer	flăg ġy	ġīrl ish
ġird	erăg ġy	sōg ġy	jăg ġed
ġirth	bŭg ġy	ġīb ber	jăg ġy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MŌON, ŌR; RŪLE, PŪLL; EXIST; €=K; Ğ=J; Š=Z; ĞH=SH.

lēg ġed	twīg ġed	nōg ġin	gāg ġing
lēg ġin	twīg ġen	tār ġet	brāg ġed
pīg ġin	twīg ġy	fłōg ġed	brāg ġing
quāg ġy	wāg ġing	fłōg ġing	bāg ġing
rāg ġed	wāg ġish	ġift ed	ġeld ing
trīg ġer	au ġer	hūg ġed	ġild ing
serāg ġed	bōg ġy	hūg ġing	ġild ed
serāg ġy	fōg ġy	shrūg ġed	ġild er
shāg ġy	elōg ġed	shrūg ġing	swāg ġer
shāg ġed	elōg ġing	rūg ġed	swāg ġy
slūg ġish	elōg ġy	tūg ġed	ġird le
lūg ġer	eōg ġed	tūg ġing	ġird er
snāg ġed	eōg ġer	lūg ġed	be ġin'
snāg ġy	dōg ġed	lūg ġing	wāg' ġed
sprīg ġy	dōg ġish	mūg ġy	wāg' ġer y
sprīg ġed	jōg ġed	fāg ġed	lōg ġer hēad
stāg ġer	jōg ġing	fāg ġing	or ġil' loūs
stāg ġers	jōg ġer	gāg ġed	to ġēth' er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, *c* ACCENTED, OR ENDING A SYLLABLE, HAS THE SOUND OF *s*, AND *g* THAT OF *j*.

māġ' ie	tāċ' it	pāċ' i fȳ
trāġ' ie	āġ' i tāte	pāġ' i nal
āġ' ile	lēġ' i ble	rēġ' i ċide
āċ' id	vīġ' i lant	rēġ' i men
dīġ' it	rēġ' i ment	rēġ' is ter
fāċ' ile	prēċ' e dent	spēċ' i fȳ
frāġ' ile	prēċ' i pīċe	māċ' er āte
frīġ' id	rēċ' i pe	māġ' is trāte
rīġ' id	dēċ' i mal	māġ' is tra ċy
plāċ' id	dēċ' i māte	trāġ' e dy
sīġ' il	lāċ' er āte	vīċ' i naġe

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRF, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

věg' e tâte	pār tič' i pāte	au then tič' i ty
věg' e ta ble	sim plič' i ty	e las tič' i ty
lōg' ie	me dič' i nal	du o dēc' i mo
proč' ess	so lič' i tūde	in ea pāč' i tâte
eōg' i tâte	trī plič' i ty	ab o rič' i nal
proč' e ny	ver tič' i ty	ee čen trič' i ty
il lič' it	rus tič' i ty	mu či lāg' i noūs
im plič' it	ex āg' ġer āte	mul ti plič' i ty
e lič' it	mor dāč' i ty	per spi eāč' i ty
ex plič' it	nu gāč' i ty	per ti nāč' i ty
so lič' it	o pāč' i ty	tač i tūr' ni ty
im āg' ine	ra pāč' i ty	mağ is tē'ri al
au dāč' i ty	sa gāč' i ty	a trōč' i ty
ea pāč' i ty	bel liğ' er ent	fe rōč' i ty
fu gāč' i ty	o rič' i nal	ve lōč' i ty
lo quāč' i ty	ar mīg' er oūs	rhī nōč' e rōs
men dāč' i ty	ver tiğ' i noūs	reč i proč' i ty
il lēg' i ble	re friğ' er ate	im āg in ā' tion
o rič' i nāte	reč i tā' tion	ex āg ġer ā' tion
so lič' i tor	veğ e tā' tion	re friğ er ā' tion
fe lič' i ty	āg i tā' tion	so lič i tā' tion
mu nič' i pal	eōg i tā' tion	fe lič i tā' tion
an tič' i pāte	o le āg' i noūs	lēg er de māin'

No. 134.—CXXXIV.

WORDS IN WHICH *ce, ci, ti* AND *si*, ARE PRONOUNCED AS *sh*.

Grē' cian	eōn' science	nūp' tial
grā cioūs	eāp tioūs	pār tial
spā cioūs	fāe tioūs	es sēn' tial
spē cioūs	fīe tioūs	po tēn tial
spē ciēs	lūs cioūs	pro vīn cial
sō cial	frāe tioūs	pru dēn tial
ģēn tian	eāu tioūs	eom mēr cial
tēr tian	eōn scioūs	im pār tial

MOYE, SÒN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; G=K; Ô=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

sub stăn' tial	fe rō' cioūs	lī cĕn' tioūs
eon fi dĕn' tial	lo quā cioūs	in eāu tioūs
pen i tĕn tial	ra pā cioūs	ef fi eā' cioūs
prov i dĕn tial	sa gā cioūs	os ten tā tioūs
rev e rĕn tial	te nā cioūs	per spi eā cioūs
e qui nōe tial	vex ā tioūs	per ti nā cioūs
in flu ĕn tial	vī vā cioūs	eon sci ĕn tioūs
pes ti lĕn tial	vo rā cioūs	pā' tient
au dā' cioūs	ve rā cioūs	quō tient
ea pā cioūs	erus tā ceoūs	ān cient
fa ċe tioūs	eon tĕn tioūs	trān sient
fal lā cioūs	in fĕe tioūs	pār tiāl' i ty
a trō cioūs	sen tĕn tioūs	īm pār tiāl' i ty

No. 135.—C X X X V.

WORDS IN WHICH *ci* AND *ti* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *sh*, AND ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE.

prĕ' eiōūs	mo nī' tion	ma ġī' cian
spĕ' cial	mu nī' tion	ma lī' cioūs
vī' cioūs	eon trī' tion	mi lī' tiā
ad dī' tion	at trī' tion	mu ſī' cian
am bī' tioūs	nu trī' tion	of fī' cioūs
aus pī' cioūs	eog nī' tion	pa trī' cian
of fī' cioūs	ig nī' tion	pār tī' tion
ea prī' cioūs	eon dī' tion	per dī' tion
nu trī' tioūs	de fī' cient	per nī' cioūs
de lī' cioūs	de lī' cioūs	pe tī' tion
am bī' tioūs	dis erĕ' tion	pro fī' cient
fae tī' tioūs	e dī' tion	phy ſī' cian
fie tī' tioūs	ef fī' cient	po ſī' tion
den tī' tion	fla ġī' tioūs	pro pī' tioūs
fru ī' tion	fru ī' tion	se dī' tion
es pĕ' cial	ju dī' cial	se dī' tioūs
op tī' cian	lo ġī' cian	sol stī' tial

BĀR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HĒR, PREY, THERE; ĠET; BĪED, MARINE; LINK;

suf fī' cient	ap po sī' tion	av a rī' ciōūs
sus pī' ciōūs	eb ul lī' tion	in au spī' ciōūs
vo lī' tion	er ū dī' tion	ben e fī' cial
ab o lī' tion	ex hi bī' tion	eo a lī' tion
ae qui sī' tion	im po sī' tion	eom pe tī' tion
ad mo nī' tion	op po sī' tion	eom po sī' tion
ad ven tī' tiōūs	prej ū dī' cial	def i nī' tion
am mu nī' tion	pol i tī' cian	dem o lī' tion
pre mo nī' tion	prep o sī' tion	dep o sī' tion
dis qui sī' tion	prop o sī' tion	dis po sī' tion
in qui sī' tion	pro hi bī' tion	prae tī' tion er
rep e tī' tion	su per fī' cial	arith me tī' cian
in hi bī' tion	sū per stī' tion	ae a de mī' cian
ex po sī' tion	sup po sī' tion	ge om e trī' cian
ap pa rī' tion	sur rep tī' tiōūs	in ju dī' ciōūs
ār ti fī' cial	mer e trī' ciōūs	de fī' cien cy

No. 136.—CXXXVI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *ci* AND *ti* ARE PRONOUNCED LIKE *shī*, AS *associate* (as so shī āte).

as sō' ci āte	ne gō' ti āte	ex eru' ci āte
ap pre' ci āte	in sā' ti āte	pro pī' ti āte
eon sō' ci āte	an nūn' ci āte	e nūn' ci āte
de pre' ci āte	lī ċen' ti ate	de nūn' ci āte
e mā' ci āte	sub stan' ti āte	dis sō' ci āte
ex pā' ti āte	nó vi' ti ate	sā' ti āte
in grā' ti āte	of fī' ci āte	vi' ti āte

No. 137.—CXXXVII.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN *ic*, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE *al* ADDED AFTER *ic*, AS *comic*, *comical*; AND THE ADVERBS IN *ly* DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE *al*, AS IN *classically*. THE ACCENT IS ON THE SYLLABLE NEXT PRECEDING *ic*.

eaū' stie	elīn ie	erīt ie	ēth ie
ċen trie	eōm ie	eū bie	ēth nie
elās sie	eōn ie	ċyn ie	lōg ie

MOYE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔR; RËLE, PËLL; EXIST; €=K; Ô=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

lÿr ie	öp tie	stät ie	träğ ie
măğ ie	<i>phthiș</i> ie	stō ie	tÿp ie
mū ãie	skěp tie	stÿp tie	rūs tie
mÿs tie	sphěr ie	töp ie	grăph ie

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.
THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION *al* FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED *ly* TO FORM THE AD-
VERB; AS, *agrestic, agrestical, agrestically*

ab băt ie	ge něr ie	pla tön ie
a erön ie	gÿm năs tie	<i>pneū</i> măt ie
a grės tie	har mön ie	po lēm ie
al ehēm ie	he brā ie	prag măt ie
as çet ie	hěr mět ie	pro lĩf ie
ath lēt ie	hÿs těr ie	pro phēt ie
au thēn tie	ī dēn tie	<i>rhap</i> sōd ie
bār bār ie	in trīn sie	ro măn tie
bo tăn ie	la eōn ie	ru bĩf ie
ea thār tie	lu çĩf ie	sa tĩr ie
elas sĩf ie	lu erĩf ie	<i>schĩș</i> măt ie
eos mět ie	mag nět ie	seho lās tie
dī dāe tie	mag nĩf ie	seor bū tie
do mēs tie	ma jēs tie	so phĩs tie
dog măt ie	me ehăn ie	sper măt ie
dra măt ie	mo năs tie	sta lāe tie
dru ĩd ie	mor bĩf ie	stig măt ie
dÿs pęp tie	nu měr ie	sym mět rie
ee çēn trie	ob stēt rie	syn ōd ie
ee lēe tie	or găn ie	ter rĩf ie
ee stăt ie	os sĩf ie	the ĩst ie
e lēe trie	pa çĩf ie	tÿ răn nie
em pĩr ie	pa thět ie	vĩ vĩf ie
er răt ie	pe dānt ie	e lās tie
fa năt ie	phleg măt ie	bòm bās tie
fo rēn sie	phre nět ie	sta tĩst ie

BĂR, LĂST, CĂRF, FĂLL, WHAT; HĚR, PREY, THERE; ĢET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ae a dēm' ie	dol o rīf ie	par a lýt ie
al ehem ĭst ie	em blem ăt ie	par a phrăst ie
al pha bět ie	en er ģet ie	par a sīt ie
ap o plēe tie	e nig măt ie	par en thět ie
an a lōġ ie	ep i lēp tie	par a bōl ie
an a lýt ie	ep i dēm ie	path o lōġ ie
an a tōm ie	ep i sōd ie	pe ri ōd ie
ap os tōl ie	er e mīt ie	phil o lōġ ie
ar ith mēt ie	eū eha rīst ie	phil o sōph ie
as tro lōġ ie	ex e ģet ie	phil an thrōp ie
as tro nōm ie	frig or ĭf ie	phar i sā ie
a the ĭst ie	ġe o lōġ ie	prob lem ăt ie
at mos phēr ie	ġe o mēt rie	pu ri tăn ie
bar o mēt rie	hem is phēr ie	pyr a mīd ie
be a tīf ie	his tri ōn ie	pyr o tēēh nie
bī o grăph ie	hyp o erīt ie	sġi en tīf ie
eab a līst ie	hỹ per bōl ie	sye o phănt ie
eal vin ĭst ie	hỹ po stăt ie	syl lo ġis tie
eaș ū ĭst ie	hỹ po thět ie	sym pa thět ie
eat e ehět ie	id i ōt ie	sys tem ăt ie
eat e ģör ie	in e lăst ie	tal iș măn ie
ehro no lōġ ie	jae o bīn ie	the o lōġ ie
eōl or ĭf ie	lap i dīf ie	the o erăt ie
eos mo grăph ie	math e măt ie	the o rēt ie
dem o erăt ie	met a phōr ie	to po grăph ie
dī a bōl ie	met a phỹs ie	tỹ po grăph ie
dī a lēe tie	myth o lōġ ie	zo o grăph ie
dip lō măt ie	ne o tēr ie	zo o lōġ ie
dī a mēt rie	or tho grăph ie	un pre lăt ie
dī ū rēt ie	pan the ĭst ie	ġe o ġen trie

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHAT: HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĢĒT; ĒĪED, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bū' tie	ġen e a lōġ ie
ar is to erāt ie	lex i eo grāph ie
ehar ae ter īs tie	mon o syl lāb ie
ee ele ſi ās tie	or ŋi tho lōġ ie
en thu ſi ās tie	os te o lōġ ie
en to mo lōġ ie	phys i o lōġ ie
ep i gram māt ie	ieh thy o lōġ ie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al*.

bī quad rāt' ie	gāl' lie	plās' tie
eāth' o lie	gōth' ie	pūb' lie
çe phāl' ie	hŷm' nie	pū' nie
eha ōt' ie	ī tāl' ie	re pūb' lie
eon çen' trie	me dāl' lie	tāe' tie
e lē' ġi ae	me te ōr' ie	āre' tie
ee stāt' ie	me tāl' lie	pēp' tie
ēp' ie	o lŷm' pie	fūs' tie
ex ōt' ie	par e ġor' ie	çŷs' tie

THE FOLLOWING USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN *al*.

bīb' li eal	il lōġ' ie al	eōm' ie al
ea nōn' ie al	in īm' i eal	mēt' ri eal
ehī mēr' ie al	me thōd' ie al	phŷs' ie al
elēr' ie al	fār' çi eal	prāe' ti eal
eōs' mi eal	mēd' i eal	rād' i eal
eōr' ti eal	trōp' ie al	vēr' ti eal
do mīn' i eal	tōp' ie al	vōr' ti eal
fīn' i' eal	drōp' si eal	whīm' ſi eal

THE FOLLOWING NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION *al*.

ap o strōph' ie	plēth' o rie	tal mūd' ie
bīš' muth ie	splēn' e tie	the ōr' ie
ehōl' er ie	sū' ber ie	tūr' mer ie
lū' na tie	sul phū' rie	e mēt' ie

BĂR, LĂST, CĂRE, FĂLĂ WHĀT' HĒR, PREY, THĒRE' ĠET' BĒD MĀĪNE; LĪNK;

WORDS ENDING IN *an*, *en*, OR *on*, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.

ărt' i șa	hĕr' is son	ör' i șa
bĕn' i șa	găr' ri son	păr' ti șa
ea pār' i son	ĉit' i zen	ŭ' ni son
eom pār' i son	dĕn' i zen	vĕn' i șa
eoŭr' te șa	jĕt' ti son	

WORDS ENDING IN *ism*, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

mo năs' ti șa	per i pa tĕt' i șa
ne ől' o șa	pro vĭn' cial șa
ăt' ti șa	ăn' gli șa
gōth' i șa	văn' dal șa
pa.răl' o șa	găl' li șa
A mĕr' i ean șa	pĕd' a gog șa
ĕp' i eŭ ri șa	pŭ' ri tan șa
Jĕs' ŭ it șa	Preș by tĕ' ri an șa
lib' er tin șa	păr' a sit șa
ma tĕ' ri al șa	păr' al lel șa
mōn' o the șa	să' bi an șa
năt' ŭ ral șa	hŭ' lo the șa
pă' tri ot șa	fă' vor it șa
pōl' y the șa	so șan' i an șa
prōs' e lýt șa	pa răeh' ro ni șa
phăr' i sa șa	re pŭb' lie an șa
Prōt' est ant șa	see tā' ri an șa
prōp' a gand șa	seho lăs' ti șa

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

WORDS ENDING IN *ize*, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

ău' thor ize	mör' al ize	măg' net ize
băs' tard ize	drăm' a tize	mōd' ern ize
ĉiv il ize	ĕm' pha size	ăg' o nize
eăn' on ize	găl' van ize	pŭl' ver ize
lĕ' gal ize	hĕr' bo rize	stĕr' il ize

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; C=K; Ğ=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

sũb' si dīze	ôr' gan īze	drām' a tīze
tȳr' an nīze	păt' ron īze	fēr' til īze
sȳs' tem īze	săt' ir īze	ġen' til īze
měth' od īze	tăn' tal īze	ī' dol īze
joûr' nal īze	tăr' tar īze	měl' o dīze
brũ' tal īze	vō' eal īze	měš' mer īze
eōl' o nīze	eau' ter īze	pō' lar īze
ěn' er ġīze	bār' bar īze	rē' al īze
ē' qual īze	bōt' a nīze	thē' o rīze
gār' ga rīze	dās' tard īze	trăn' quil īze
hũ' man īze	dět' o nīze	tēm' po rīze
Jũ' da īze	dōġ' ma tīze	Rō' man īze

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

āl' eo hol īze	līb' er al īze	prōd' i gal īze
āl' le go rīze	ma tē' ri al īze	prōs' e lyt īze
a nāth' e ma tīze	me mō' ri al īze	pū' īi tan īze
ăn' i mal īze	mĭn' er al īze	pro vēr' b' i al īze
e pīs' to līze	mo nōp' o līze	re pūb' lie an īze
bēs' ti al īze	hȳ' dro ġen īze	sānet' ū a rīze
eār' dī nal īze	nāt' ū ral īze	sēē' ū lar īze
e nīg' ma tīze	mē' te or īze	sēn' sū al īze
ehār' ae ter īze	ōx' y ġen īze	spīr' it ū al īze
ġīt' i zen īze	par tīē' ū lar īze	sȳē' o phant īze
e thē' re al īze	păn' e ġyr īze	vīt' ri ol īze
ġěl' a tin īze	pe eū' liar īze	vōl' a til īze
ġen' er al īze	pōp' ū lar īze	chēv' er il īze

No. 140.—CXL.

THE COMBINATION *ng* REPRESENTS, IN SOME WORDS, A SIMPLE ELEMENTARY SOUND, AS HEARD IN *sing, singer, long*; IN OTHER WORDS, IT REPRESENTS THE SAME ELEMENTARY

BẮC, LAST. CÂRE, FALL, WHAT; HÈR, PREY, THÈRE; GÈT; BÌRD, MARÌNE; LÌNG:

SOUND FOLLOWED BY THAT OF *g* HARD (HEARD IN *go, get*)
AS in *finger, linger, longer*.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE SIMPLE SOUND.

amòng	hǎng' er	sing' ing	strùng
bǎng	hǎng' man	sòng	string' ing
bring	hǎng' ings	sùng	strông
bring' ing	hùng	slàng	strông' ly
bùng	king	sling	swing
elàng	ling	sling' er	swing' er
eling	lông	slung	swing' ing
eling' ing	lùng	spring	swùng
elùng	pàng	sprang	tàng
dùng	prông	spring' er	thing
fàng	ràng	spring' ing	thông
fling	ring	sting	tôngue
fling' er	ring' ing	sting' er	twàng
fling' ing	ring' let	sting' ing	wàng
flùng	rùng	stung	wring
gàng	sàng	string	wring' er
hàng	sing	string' ed	wring' ing
hàng' ed	sing' er	string' er	wrông

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *n* ALONE REPRESENTS THE SOUND
OF *ng*, AND IS MARKED THUS, *n*.

ăn' ġer	elăn' gor	jăn' gler
ăn' gry	eôn' go	jăn' gling
ăn' gle	dăn' gle	jîn' gle
ăn' gler	dîn' gle	lăn' ġuid
ăn' gli ean	făn' gle	lăn' ġuish
ăn' gli çism	fîn' ġer	lôn' ġer
ăn' gli çize	fûn' gus	lôn' ġest
ăn' ġuish	hûn' ġer	măn' gle
ăn' ġu lar	hûn' gry	măn' gler
brăn' gle	in' gle	măn' go
bûn' gle	jăn' gle	mîn' gle

MOVR, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

món' g̃er
món' grel
sprin' gle
strôn' g̃er

strôn' g̃est
tăn' gle
tîn' gle
wrăn' gle

e lôn' gāte
e rŷn' go
sŷ rin' gā
străn' gu ry

No. 141.—CXLI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE *d*, *t* AND *u*, PREFERABLY TAKE THEIR REGULAR SOUNDS; AS IN *capture*, *verdure*, PRONOUNCED kăpt'yoor, vêrd'yoor. MANY SPEAKERS, HOWEVER, SAY kăp'choor, vêt'jur.

eăpt' ūre
çinet ūre
erēat ūre
eült ūre
fēat ūre
frăet ūre
fūt ūre
joint ūre
jūnet ūre
lēet ūre
mīxt ūre

moist ūre
nāt ūre
nūrt ūre
ôrd ūre
păst ūre
pĭet ūre
pöst ūre
pūnet ūre
răpt ūre
rūpt ūre
Seript ūre

seült ūre
stăt ūre
stăt ūte
striet ūre
strüet ūre
sūt ūre
tĕxt ūre
tĭnet ūre
tôt ūre
vēnt ūre
vêrd ūre

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain; anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.

The errors of a young man are the ruin of business.

Discourage cunning in a child; cunning is the ape of wisdom.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĞET; HÏRD, MARÏNE; LINK;

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy.

To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the State's prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 142.—CXLII.

g AND *k* BEFORE *n* ARE ALWAYS SILENT

gnär	knäv' ish	knöck' er
gnärl	knäv' ish ly	knöll
gnäsh	knäv' ish ness	knöt
gnät	knēad	knöt' gräss
gnaw	knee	knöt' ted
gnō' mon	kneel	knöt' ty
gnös' ties	knife	knöt' ti ly
gnös' ti çism	knīght	knöt' ti ness
knäb	knīght ěr' rant	knöt' less
knäck	knīght' hōöd	knout
knäg	knīght' ly	knōw
knäg ġy	knīt	knōw' a ble
knäp	knīt' ter	knōw' er
knäp' säck	knīt' ting	knōw' ing
knäp' weed	knöb	knōw' ing ly
knûr	knöb' bed	knōwl' edge
knäve	knöb' by	knück' le
knäv' er y	knöck	knûrl

It is very useful to bread to knead it well.

The original signification of knave was a boy; but the word now signifies a dishonest person.

A knout is an instrument of punishment, consisting of a narrow strap of leather which inflicts severe torture.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔE; RELE, PULL; EXIST; C=K; Ê=J; Š=Z; Ç=SH.

No. 143.—CXLIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *ch* HAVE THE SOUND OF *sh*, AND
IN MANY OF THEM *i* HAS THE SOUND OF *e* LONG.

çhāiše	eap ū çhīn'	eav a liēr'
çha mādē'	mag a zīne'	eor de liēr'
çham pāign'	sub ma rīne'	man da rīn'
çhī eāne'	trans ma rīne'	eash iēr'
çhev a liēr'	bôm ba šīn'	ma rīne'
çhīv' al ry	brig a diēr'	der niēr'
çhān de liēr'	ean non iēr'	po liçe'
çhe miše'	eap a piē'	fas çīne'
çhān' ere	eār bin iēr'	fron tiēr'

No. 144.—CXCLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL *a* IN THE DIGRAPH *ea*,
HAS NO SOUND, AND *e* IS EITHER SHORT, OR PRONOUNCED
LIKE *e* IN *term*; THUS, *bread*, *tread*, *earth*, *dearth*, ARE PRO-
NOUNCED *bred*, *tred*, *erth*, *derth*.

brēad	hēalth	hēav en	pēaș ant
dēad	wēalth	lēav en	plēaș ure
hēad	stēalth	hēav y	mēaș ūre
trēad	elēanșe	rēad y	trēaș ūre
drēad	ēarl	hēalth y	trēach e ry
stēad	pēarl	wēalth y	en dēav or
thrēad	ēarn*	fēașh er	re hēarse
sprēad	lēarn	lēașh er	thrēat en
brēast	yēarn	lēașh ern	brēak fașt
brēadth	mēant	trēad le	stēad fașt
brēath	drēamt	jēal oūs	mēad ōw
ēarth	rēalm	jēal oūs y	pēarl așh
dēarth	ēar ly	zēal oūs	stēalth y
thrēat	ēarn est	zēal oūs ly	stēad y
swēat	re sēarch	zēal ot	stēalth ū
sēarch	elēan ly	plēaș ant	hēalth ful

SÄR, LÄST, GÄRP, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; BĪAD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 145.—CXLV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, *g* IS SILENT.*P.* stands for past tense; *PPR.* for participle of the present tense.

VERBS	P.	PPR.	AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PPR.	AGENT.
sīgn	ed	ing	er	re sīgn	ed	ing	er
as sīgn	ed	ing	er	im pūgn	ed	ing	er
eon sīgn	ed	ing	er	op pūgn	ed	ing	er
de sīgn	ed	ing	er	im prēgn	ed	ing	
ma līgn	ed	ing	er	eoun' ter sīgn	ed	ing	

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS.

eon dīgn	in dīgn	för' eign	ēn' sīgn
be nīgn	ma līgn	söv' e reign	ēn' sīgn cy

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF *g* IS RESUMED.

as sig nā' tion	in dīg' nī ty	im prēg' na ble
des ig nā' tion	in dīg' nant	op pūg' nan cy
reṣ ig nā' tion	dīg' nī ty	re pūg' nant
be nīg' nant	dīg' nī fȳ	re pūg' nan cy
be nīg' nī ty	prēg' nant	sīg' nī fȳ
ma līg' nī ty	prēg' nan cy	sig nī fi eā' tion
ma līg' nant	im prēg' nāte	sig nīf' i eant

No. 146.—CXLVI.

WORDS IN WHICH *e*, *i*, AND *o*, BEFORE *n*, ARE MUTE. THOSE WITH *o* ANNEXED, ARE, OR MAY BE USED AS VERBS, ADMITTING *ed* FOR THE PAST TIME, AND *ing* FOR THE PARTICIPLE.

bā' eon	brā' zen	bīd' den
bēa' eon	brō' ken	bōx' en
beech' en	bläck' en, <i>v.</i>	bound' en
bā' sin	bāt' ten, <i>v.</i>	būt' ton, <i>v.</i>
bēat' en	bēck' on, <i>v.</i>	broad' en, <i>v.</i>
bīt' ten	būr' den, <i>v.</i>	chō' sen
blā' zon	būr' then, <i>v.</i>	elō' ven

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 147.—CXLVII.



THE DOG.

This dog is the mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watch-dog. He has a large head and pendent ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.



THE STAG.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, FREY, THËRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;



THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

FABLE I.



OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young sauce-box told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH.

the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

"Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap haste down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

MORAL.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.

FABLE II.



THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK-PAIL.

When men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when poultry always bears a good

BÄE, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HËR, PRËY, THËRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

price; so that by May-day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

FABLE III.



THE TWO DOGS.

Hasty and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the high road. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason but his being found in bad company.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; EYLE, PULL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ÇH=SH.

FABLE IV.



THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return." "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—it is *your* bull that has killed one of *my* oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case: I must inquire into the affair; and if—" "And *if*!" said the farmer; "the business I find would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

FABLE V.

THE CAT AND THE RAT.

A certain cat had made such unmerciful havoc among the vermin of her neighborhood, that not a single rat or mouse dared venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced that if affairs remained in their present state, she must ere long starve. After mature deliberation, therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose, she suspended herself from a hook with her head downward, pretending to be dead. The rats and mice, as they peeped from their holes, observing her in this dangling attitude, concluded she was hanging for some misdemeanor, and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss, as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped into the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNR;



good their retreat. This artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event of a second. Accordingly, she whitened her coat all over by rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise she lay concealed in the bottom of a meal tub. This stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily insnared. "I don't quite like," said he, "that white heap yonder. Something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. 'Tis true, it may be meal, but it may likewise be something that I should not relish quite as well. There can be no harm at least in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of safety."

FABLE VI.



THE FOX AND THE BRAMBLE.

A fox, closely pursued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum, and for

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ô=J; Ñ=Z; ÇH=SH.

a while, was very happy; but soon found that if he attempted to stir, he was wounded by the thorns and prickles on every side. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forebore to complain, and comforted himself with reflecting that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. These briers, indeed, said he, will tear my skin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the sake of the good, then, let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its sweet; and these brambles, though they wound my flesh, preserve my life from danger.

FABLE VII.



THE BEAR AND THE TWO FRIENDS.

Two friends, setting out together upon a journey which led through a dangerous forest, mutually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be assaulted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a bear making toward them with great rage.

There were no hopes in flight; but one of them, being very active, sprang up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcass. The bear came up and after smelling to him some time, left him and went on. When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree called out,—Well, my friend, what said the bear? He seemed to whisper you very closely. He did so, replied the other, and gave me this good advice, never to associate with a wretch, who, in the hour of danger, will desert his friend.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ĞET; HÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

"Henry, tell me the number of days in a year." "Three hundred and sixty-five." "How many weeks in a year?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?" "Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

"How many hours are there in a day or day and night?" "Twenty-four." "How many minutes in an hour?" "Sixty." "How many seconds in a minute?" "Sixty." Time is measured by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons, who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morning.

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Ac cept, to take.	al low ed, admitted, granted.
ex cept, to take out.	a loud, with a great voice.
af fect, to impress.	er rand, a message.
ef fect, what is produced.	er rant, wandering.
ac cede, to agree.	ad di tion, something added
ex ceed, to surpass.	e di tion, publication.
a cre, a piece of land.	bal lad, a song.
a chor, a scald head.	bal let, a dance.
ac cess, approach.	bal lot, a ball for voting, or a vote.
ex cess, superfluity.	chron i cal, of long continuance.
al lu sion, hint, reference.	chron i cle, a history.
il lu sion, deception.	clothes, garments.
e lu sion, evasion.	close, conclusion.
acts, deeds.	con sort, husband or wife.
ax, a utensil for cutting.	con cert, harmony.
as say, trial of metals.	de scent, a falling, a slope.
es say, attempt, a writing.	dis sent, a differing.
af fu sion, a pouring on.	de cease, death.
ef fu sion, a pouring out.	dis ease, sickness.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ÔR; RILE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ê=Z; ÇH=SH.

dost, 2d per. of *do*.
 dust, fine powder.
 e lic' it, to call forth.
 il lic' it, unlawful.
 im merge, to plunge.
 e merge, to come forth.
 fat, fleshy.
 vat, a tub or cistern.
 gest ure, motion.
 jest er, one who jests.
 i dle, not employed.
 i dol, an image.
 im pos tor, a deceiver.
 im post ure, deception.
 naugh ty, bad.
 knot ty, full of knots.
 in gen u ous, frank.
 in ge ni ous, skillful.
 morse, the sea-horse.

moss, of a tree.
 line, extension in length.
 loin, part of an animal.
 loom, a frame for weaving.
 loam, a soft loose earth.
 med al, an ancient coin.
 med dle, to interpose.
 pint, half a quart.
 point, a sharp end.
 rad ish, a root.
 red dish, somewhat red.
 since, at a later time.
 sense, faculty of perceiving.
 ten or, course continued.
 ten ure, a holding.
 tal ents, ability.
 tal ons, claws.
 val ley, low land.
 val ue, worth.

WORDS OF THE SAME ORTHOGRAPHY, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED.

Au gust, the month
 au gust', grand.
 bow, to bend.
 bôw, for shooting arrows.
 bâss, a tree, a fish.
 bâss, lowest part in music.
 con jure, to entreat.
 con' jure, to use magic art.
 dôve, past tense of *dive*.
 dôve, a pigeon.
 gal lant, brave, gay.
 gal lant', a gay fellow.
 gill, the fourth of a pint.
 gill, part of a fish.
 hin der, to stop.
 hînd er, further behind.
 in' va lid, one not in health.
 in val' id, not firm or binding.
 low er, to be dark.
 lôw er, not so high,
 live, to be or dwell.

live, having life.
 mow, a pile of hay.
 mōw, to cut with a scythe.
 rêad, to utter printed words.
 read [red], past tense of *read*.
 re' pent, creeping.
 re pent', to feel sorrow.
 rec' ol lect, to call to mind.
 re col lect', to collect again.
 re form', to amend.
 re' form, to make anew.
 rec' re ate, to refresh.
 re' cre ate, to create anew.
 slough, a place of mud.
 slough [sluff], a cast skin.
 tär ry, like tar.
 tar ry, to delay.
 tēars, waters of the eyes.
 teärs, [he] rends.
 wind, air in motion.
 wînd, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

ail, to be in trouble.
 ale, malt liquor.
 air, the atmosphere.
 heir, one who inherits.
 all, the whole.
 awl, an instrument.

al tar, a place for offerings.
 al ter, to change.
 ant, a little insect.
 aunt, a sister to a parent.
 ark, a vessel.
 arc, part of a circle.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRF, FALL, WHÄT; NĚR, PRĚY, THĚRE; ĞET; HĚRD, MAĚNE; LINK;

- as cent, steepness.
 as sent, agreement.
 au ger, a tool.
 au gur, one who foretells.
 bail, surety.
 bale, a pack of goods.
 ball, a sphere.
 bawl, to cry aloud.
 base, low, vile.
 bass or base, in music.
 beer, a liquor.
 bier, to carry dead bodies.
 bin, a box.
 been, participle of *be*.
 ber ry, a little fruit.
 bu ry, to inter.
 beat, to strike.
 beet, a root.
 blew, did blow.
 blue, a dark color.
 boar, a male swine.
 bore, to make a hole.
 bow, to bend the body.
 bough, a branch.
 bell, to ring.
 belle, a fine lady.
 beau, a gay gentleman.
 bow, to shoot with.
 bread, a kind of food.
 bred, educated.
 bur row, for rabbits.
 bor ough, an incorporated town.
 by, near at hand.
 buy, to purchase.
 bye, a dwelling.
 bay, an inlet of water.
 bey, a Turkish governor.
 be, to exist.
 bee, an insect.
 beach, sea-shore.
 beech, a tree.
 boll, a pod of plants.
 bowl, an earthen vessel.
 bole, a kind of clay.
 but, a conjunction.
 butt, two hogsheads.
 brake, a weed.
 break, to part asunder.
 Cain, a man's name.
 cane, a shrub or staff.
 call, to cry out, or name.
- caul, a net inclosing the bowels.
 can non, a large gun.
 can on, a law of the church.
 ces sion, a grant.
 ses sion, the sitting of a court.
 can vas, coarse cloth.
 can vass, to examine.
 ceil, to make a ceiling.
 seal, to fasten a letter.
 seal ing, setting a seal.
 ceil ing, of a room.
 cens er, an incense pan.
 cen sor, a critic.
 course, way, direction.
 coarse, not fine.
 cote, a sheep-fold.
 coat, a garment.
 core, the heart.
 corps, a body of soldiers.
 cell, a hut.
 sell, to dispose of.
 cen tu ry, a hundred years.
 cen tau ry, a plant.
 chol er, wrath.
 col lar, for the neck.
 cord, a small rope.
 chord, a line.
 cite, to summon.
 site, situation.
 sight, the sense of seeing.
 com ple ment, a full number.
 com pli ment, act of politeness.
 cous in, a relation.
 coz en, to cheat.
 cur rant, a berry.
 cur rent, a stream.
 deer, a wild animal.
 dear, costly.
 cask, a vessel for liquids.
 casque, a helmet.
 ce dar, a kind of wood.
 ce der, one who cedes.
 cede, to give up.
 seed, fruit, offspring.
 cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.
 sent, ordered away.
 scent, a smell.
 cel lar, the lowest room.
 sell er, one who sells.
 clime, a region.
 climb, to ascend.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; EÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

- coun cil, an assembly.
 coun sel, advice.
 sym bol, a type.
 cym bal, a musical instrument.
 col or, hue.
 cul ler, one who selects.
 dam, to stop water.
 damn, to condemn.
 dew, falling vapors.
 due, owing.
 die, to expire.
 dye, to color.
 doe, a female deer.
 dough, bread not baked.
 fane, a temple.
 feign, to dissemble.
 dire, horrid.
 dy er, one who colors.
 dun, to urge for money.
 dun, a brown color.
 done, performed.
 dram, a drink of spirit.
 drachm, a small weight.
 e lis ion, the act of cutting off.
 e lys ian, a place of joy.
 you, second person.
 yew, a tree.
 ewe, a female sheep.
 fair, handsome.
 fare, customary duty.
 feat, an exploit.
 feet, plural of *foot*.
 freeze, to congeal.
 frieze, in a building.
 hie, to hasten.
 high, elevated, lofty.
 flea, an insect.
 flee, to run away.
 flour, of rye or wheat.
 flow er, a blossom.
 forth, abroad.
 fourth, in number.
 foul, filthy.
 fowl, a bird.
 gilt, with gold.
 guilt, crime.
 grate, iron bars.
 great, large.
 grown, increased.
 groan, an expression of pain.
 hail, to call, or frozen rain.
 hale, healthy.
 hart, a beast.
 heart, the seat of life.
 hare, an animal.
 hair, the fur of animals.
 here, in this place.
 hear, to hearken.
 hew, to cut.
 hue, color.
 him, objective of *he*.
 hymn, a sacred song.
 hire, wages.
 high er, more high.
 heel, the hinder part of the foot.
 heal, to cure.
 haul, to drag.
 hall, a large room.
 I, myself.
 eye, organ of sight.
 isle, an island.
 aisle, of a church.
 in, within.
 inn, a tavern.
 in dite, to compose.
 in dict, to prosecute.
 kill, to slay.
 kiln, for burning bricks.
 knap, a protuberance.
 nap, a short sleep.
 knave, a rogue.
 nave, of a wheel.
 knead, to work dough.
 need, necessit.
 kneel, to bend the knee.
 neal, to heat.
 knew, did know.
 new, fresh, not old.
 know, to understand.
 no, not.
 knight, a title.
 night, darkness.
 knot, a tie.
 not, no, denying.
 lade, to fill, to dip.
 laid, placed.
 lain, did lie.
 lane, a narrow street.
 leek, a root.
 leak, to run out.
 less on, a reading.
 les sen, to diminish.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÉR, PREY, THÈRE; ĠET; BĪED, MARĪNE; LINK;

li ar, one who tells lies.	ought, any thing.
li er, one who lies in wait.	ought, bound.
lyre, a harp.	oar, a paddle.
led, did lead.	ore, of metal.
lead, a heavy metal.	one, a single thing.
lie, an untruth.	won, did win.
lye, water drained through ashes.	oh, alas.
lo, behold.	owe, to be indebted.
low, humble	our, belonging to us.
lac, a gum.	hour, sixty minutes.
lack, want.	plum, a fruit.
lea, an inclosed field.	plumb, a lead and line.
lee, opposite the wind.	pale, without color.
leaf, of a plant.	pail, a vessel.
lief, willingly.	pain, distress.
lone, solitary.	pane, a square of glass.
loan, that is lent.	pal ate, part of the mouth.
lore, learning.	pal let, a painter's board, a
low er, more low.	bed.
lock, a catch to a door.	pleas, pleadings.
loch, a lake.	please, to give pleasure.
main, ocean, the chief.	pole, a long stick.
mane, of a horse.	poll, the head.
made, finished.	peel, to pare off the rind.
maid, an unmarried woman	peal, sounds.
male, the he kind.	pair, a couple.
mail, armor, or the bag for letters.	pare, to cut off the rind.
man ner, mode of action.	pear, a fruit.
man or, lands of a lord.	plain, even or level.
meet, to come together.	plane, to make smooth
meat, flesh, food.	pray, to implore.
mete, measure.	prey, a booty, plunder.
mien, countenance.	prin' ci pal, chief.
mean, low, humble.	prin' ci ple, rule of action.
mewl, to cry.	proph et, a foreteller.
mule, a beast.	prof it, advantage.
mi ner, one who works in a mine.	peace, quietude.
mi nor, less, or one under age.	piece, a part.
moan, to grieve.	pan el, a square in a door.
mown, cut down.	pan nel, a kind of saddle.
moat, a ditch.	raise, to lift.
mote, a speck.	raze, to demolish.
more, a greater portion.	rain, water falling from clouds.
mow er, one who mows.	reign, to rule.
mite, an insect.	rap, to strike.
might, strength.	wrap, to fold together.
met al, gold or silver.	read, to peruse.
met tle, briskness.	reed, a plant.
nit, egg of an insect.	red, a color.
knit, to join with needles.	read, did read.
nay, no.	reek, to emit steam.
neigh, as a horse.	wreak, to revenge.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; ß=Z; ÇH=SH.

rest, to take ease.
wrest, to take by force.
rice, a sort of grain.
rise, source, beginning.
rye, a sort of grain.
wry, crooked.
ring, to sound, a circle.
wring, to twist.
rite, ceremony.
right, just.
write, to make letters with a pen.
wright, a workman.
rode, did ride.
road, the highway.
rear, to raise.
rear, the hind part.
rig ger, one who rigs vessels.
rig or, severity.
rout, a confused quarrel.
route, rout, a way or course.
rough, not smooth.
ruff, a neck-cloth.
rote, repetition of words.
wrote, did write.
roe, a female deer.
row, a rank.
roar, to sound loudly.
row er, one who rows.
rab bet, to join.
rab bit, a quadruped.
sail, the canvas of a ship.
sale, the act of selling.
sea, a large body of water.
see, to behold.
sa ver, one who saves.
sa vor, taste or odor.
seen, beheld.
scene, part of a play.
seine, a fish net.
sen ior, older.
seign ior, a Turkish king.
seam, where the edges join.
seem, to appear.
shear, to cut with shears.
sheer, clear, unmixed.
sent, ordered away.
scent, smell.
shore, sea-coast.
shore, a prop.
so, in such a manner.
sow, to scatter seed.

sum, the whole.
some, a part.
sun, the fountain of light.
son, a male child.
stare, to gaze.
stair, a step.
steel, hard metal.
steal, to take by theft.
suc cor, help.
suck er, a young twig.
sleight, dexterity.
slight, to despise.
sole, of the foot.
soul, the spirit.
slay, to kill.
sley, a weaver's reed.
sleigh, a carriage on runners.
sloe, a fruit.
slow, not swift.
stake, a post.
steak, a slice of meat.
stile, steps over a fence.
style, fashion, diction.
tacks, small nails.
tax, a rate, tribute.
throw, to cast away.
throe, pain of travail.
tear, to rend.
tare, a weed, allowance of weight.
tear, water from the eyes.
tier, a row.
team, of cattle.
teem, to produce.
tide, flux of the sea.
tied, fastened.
their, belonging to them.
there, in this place.
the, definite adjective.
thee, objective case of thou.
too, likewise.
two, twice one.
tow, to drag.
toe, extremity of the foot.
vail, a covering.
vale, a valley.
vial, a little bottle.
viol, a fiddle.
vein, for the blood.
vane, to show which way the wind blows.
vice, sin.
vise, a screw.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT: HEE, PREY, THERE; GET; EIRD, MARINE; LINK;

wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.
wear, to carry, as clothes.
ware, merchandise.
waste, to spread.
waist, a part of the body.
way, road, course.

weigh, to find the weight.
week, seven days.
weak, not strong.
wood, timber.
would, past time of *will*.
weather, state of the air.
wether, a sheep.

What *ails* the child?

Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.

The *awl* is a tool used by shoemakers and harness-makers.

All quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of England. We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horsemen *beat* their horses.

Some people make molasses from *beets*.

A fine *beau* wears fine clothes.

The *rainbow* is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

Beer is an excellent drink for the table.

A *bier*, is a hand-barrow on which dead bodies are carried.

The great *bell* in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.

The *belles* and the *beaux* are fond of fine shows.

Black *berries* and raspberries grow on briers.

The farmer when he plants seeds, *buries* them in the ground.

Wheat is a *better* grain than rye.

One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The wind *blew*. The color of the sky is *blue*.

A father's or mother's sister is an *aunt*. The little *ants* make hillocks.

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*. An *augur* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*. Children *bawl* for trifles.

Bears live in the woods. An oak *bears* acorns.

We *bear* evils. Trees *bare* of leaves.

Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the *beach*.

A wild *boar* is a savage beast.

Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants is a seed vessel.

The turner makes *bowls*.

The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*.

Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The breech of a gun is its *butt* or club end. A ram *butts* with his head, and we import *butts* of spirits.

Brakes are useless weeds. We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.

Well *bred* people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

A *butt* contains two hogsheads; *but* a barrel, 30 or 32 gallons.

We judge of people's motives *by* their actions.

We can not *buy* a seat in heaven with our money.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders*.

Almanac makers publish new *calendars* every year.

Sails are made of *canvas*. Inspectors *canvass* votes.

The courts of New York hold their *sessions* in the City Hall.

Since the *cession* of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caufs*.

Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔE; EÏLE, PÛLL; EÏST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ê=Z; ÇH=SH.

- Brass cannon are more costly than iron. Church laws are *canons*.
 Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which fill our *cellars*.
 A *liar* is not believed.
 The *lyre* is a musical instrument.
 Galileo *made* the telescope.
 Virginia was a handsome *maid*.
 The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi.
 A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.
 The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.
 The *mail* is opened at the post-office.
 Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people.
 The farms of the English nobility are called *manors*.
 A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.
Mead is a pleasant innocent drink.
 Lying is a *mean* practice.
 We *mean* to study grammar.
 The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery.
 Salt will preserve *meat*.
Miners work in mines.
Minors are not allowed to vote.
 David *moaned* the loss of Absalom.
 When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay.
 Forts are surrounded by a *moat*.
Mote is an atom.
 A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment.
Mowers mow grass.
 Brass is a compound *metal*.
 A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.
 Fishes are caught in a *net*.
 Clear profits are called *net* gain.
 Boats are rowed with *oars*.
Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.
 A bird *flew* over the house.
 The smoke ascends in the *flue*.
 Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood.
 The tanner puts his hides into *ooze*.
 We carry water in *pails*.
 Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a *pale* fence.
 Sick people look *pale*.
Panes of glass are cut in oblong squares.
Pains are distressing.
 Shoes are sold by *pairs*.
 People *pare* apples to make pies.
Pears are not so common as apples.
 A person who has lost his *palate* can not speak plain.
 The fine painter holds his *pallet* in his hand.
 The child sleeps on a *pallet*.
 The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading.
 Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.
 Good people love to live in *peace*.
 Our largest *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.
 The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.
 The Jews had a *pique* or ill will against the Samaritans.
 On the fourth of July, the bells ring a loud *peal*.
 The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.
 The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of *Peers* and the House of Commons.
 Our vessels lie near the *piers* in our harbor.
 The carpenter *planes* boards with his plane.
 The essential principles of religion are written in *plain* language.
 Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.
 Polite people *please* their companions.
 The courts of common *pleas* are held in the court-houses.
 The builder uses the *plumb* and line to set his walls perpendicular.
 One dollar is *one* hundred cents.
 The worst gambler *won* the money.
Plums grow on trees.
 The cat *preys* upon mice.
 We should *pray* for our enemies.
 The student *pores* over his books.
 The Niagara river *pours* down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

We sweat through the *pores*.
 The Hudson is the *principal* river
 of New York.
 A man of good *principles* merits our
 esteem.
 There is no *profit* in profane swear-
 ing.
 The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner
 in Babylon.
Panel doors are more expensive
 than batten doors.
 The court *impanel* jurors to judge
 causes in court.
 God sends his *rain* on the just and
 unjust.
 Horses are guided by the *reins* of
 the bridle.
 Queen Victoria *reigns* over Great
 Britain.
 The barber shaves with a *razor*.
 Farmers are *raisers* of grain.
 The Laplander *wraps* himself in furs
 in the winter.
 When we wish to enter a house, we
rap at the door.
Reeds grow in swamps.
 We should *read* the Bible with seri-
 ousness.
 We should often think upon what
 we have *read*.
 A hyacinth is a large *red* flower.
 Nero *wreaked* his malice upon the
 Christians.
 Brutus held up the dagger *reeking*
 with the blood of Lucretia.
 We *rest* on beds.
 The English *wrested* Gibraltar from
 the Spaniards.
Rice grows in warm climates.
 The *rise* of the Missouri is in the
 Rocky Mountains.
 Ladies are fond of gold *rings*.
 The bell *rings* for church.
 Washerwomen *wring* clothes.
Riggers rig vessels.
 Hannibal crossed the Alps in the
rigor of winter.
 Baptism is a *rite* of the Christian
 church.
 It is not *right* to pilfer.
Wheelwrights make carts and wag-
 ons.

Cumberland *road* leads from Balti-
 more to Wheeling.
 King David *rode* upon a mule.
 Watt Tyler made a great *rout* in
 England.
 The Israelites took their *route*
 through the wilderness of Arabia.
 Children often learn the alphabet by
rote before they know the letters.
 Oliver Goldsmith *wrote* several good
 histories.
 Paste is made of *rye* flour.
 Children make *wry* faces when they
 eat sour grapes.
 A *roe* deer has no horns.
 Corn is planted in *rows*.
 Oarsmen *row* boats with oars.
 The joiner *rabbets* boards.
Rabbits are lively animals.
 The river Danube runs into the
 Black *sea*.
 Owls can not *see* well when the sun
 shines.
Seals are caught in the southern seas.
 We *seal* letters with wafers and
sealing-wax.
 Masons *ceil* with lime-mortar.
 A plastered *ceiling* looks better than
 a ceiling made of boards.
 We have never *seen* a more daz-
 zling object than the sun.
 A thunder-storm is a sublime *scene*.
 Fishermen catch shad in *seines*.
 The city of Paris stands on the river
Seine.
 John Smith, *Senior*, is father to
 John Smith, *Junior*.
 The Grand *Seignior* of Turkey is an
 absolute monarch.
 The sun *seems* to rise and set.
 Neat sewers make handsome *seams*.
 Sheep-shearers *shear* the sheep.
 When the wolf sees the sheep well
 guarded he *sheers* off.
 Waves dash against the *shore*.
 When ship-builders build vessels
 they *shore* them up with props.
 The writer *signs* his name.
 Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.
 Mankind *slay* each other in cruel
 wars.
 A *sleigh* runs on snow and ice.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ñ=Z; CH=SH.

- Children should never *slight* their parents.
 Indians live in very *slight* buildings.
 Some have a good *sleight* at work.
 A *sloe* is a black wild plum.
 The sloth is *slow* in moving.
 The lark *soars* into the sky.
 A boil is a *sore* swelling.
 A *sower* sows his seeds.
 We have all *some* knowledge.
 The *sum* of four and five is nine.
 The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom.
 The sun is the *sole* cause of day.
 Our *souls* are immortal.
 Tents are fastened with *stakes*.
 Beef-*steaks* are good food.
 "A wise *son* makes a glad father."
 Without the *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.
 The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.
 The owl *stares* at the moon.
 Let not children *stare* at strangers.
Stiles are steps over fences.
 Goldsmith wrote in a plain *style*.
 Saul *threw* his javelin at David.
 The Israelites went *through* the sea.
Tares grow among wheat.
 Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight.
 Never *tear* your clothes.
 The plumb-line hangs *straight* toward the center of the earth.
 The *straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.
Succor a man in distress.
Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.
 Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of shoes.
 People pay a heavy *tax*.
 Lions have long bushy *tails*.
 The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.
- Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*.
 Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.
 Time *waits* for no one.
 Butter is sold by *weight*.
 Earthen *ware* is baked in furnaces.
 A Turk *wears* a turban instead of a hat.
 Sickness makes the body *weak*.
 Seven days constitute one *week*.
 We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy weight.
 The *way* of a good man is plain.
 The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe.
Wether sheep make the best mutton.
 Men have a great *toe* on each foot.
 Horses *tow* the canal boats.
Tow is hatched from flax.
 Good scholars love *their* books.
 There are no tides in the Baltic sea.
 Women wear *vails*.
 The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.
 The *vane* shows which way the wind blows.
 Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.
 A *vial* of laudanum.
 A base-*viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.
 We shed *tears* of sorrow when we lose our friends.
 Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.
 A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.
 Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.
 The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon.
 A black ribbon *tied* on the left arm is a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHAT; HÉR, PÉRY, THÉRE; ÔET; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

No. 149.—CXLIX.

WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
any	ĕn' ny	girl	gĕrl	should	shoöd
many	mĕn ny	firm	fĕrm	debt	dĕt
de mesne	demeen'	ghost	gōst	phlegm	flēm
ba teau	ba tō'	corps	kōre	croup	krōop
beau	bō	ache	āke	tomb	tōom
beaux	bōze	half	hāf	womb	wōom
bu reau	bū' ro	calf	kāf	wolf	wōolf
been	bĭn	calve	kāv	yacht	yōt
bu ry	bĕr' ry	one	wūn	dough	dō
bu ri al	bĕr' e al	once	wūnçe	neigh	nā
bus y	bĭz' zy	done	dūn	sleigh	slā
isle	ĭle	gone	gaun	weigh	wā
is lānd	ĭ land	folks	fōkes	gauge	gāge
does	dūz	ra ti	rā' sho	bough	bou
says	sĕz	va lise	va lēçes	slough	slou
said	sĕd	o cean	ō' shun	doubt	dout
lieu	lū	could	kōöd	is sue	ĭsh' shū
a dieu	a dū'	would	wōöd	tis sue	tĭsh' shū

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
bus i ness	bĭz' ness	flam beau	flām' bo
bus i ly	bĭz' ĭ ly	right eous	rĭ chus
ce lo nel	kūr' nel	car touch	kār tōoch'
haut boy	hō' boy	in veigh	in vāy
masque	māsk	sur tout	sur tōot'
sou, sous	sōo	ron deau	ron dō'
guit ar	git ār'	wo men	wĭm' en
pur lieu	pūr' lu	bis cuit	bĭs' kit
su gar	shōög ar	cir cuit	sĭr' kit
vis count	vĭ' kount	sal mon	sām' on
ap ro pos	ap ro pō	isth mus	ĭs' mus

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Î=Z; ÇH=SH.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
neigh bor	nā' bor	mort gage	môr' gaje
piq uant	pīk' ant	seign ior	seen yur
piq uan çy	pīk' an çy	se ragl io	se rāl' yo
ptis an	tīz' an	asth ma	ās' má
phthis ic	tīz' ik	beau ty	bū' ty
sol dier	sōl' jer	beau te ous	bū' te us
vict uals	vīt' tļš	bdel lium	děl' yum
ca tarrh	ka tār'	ca noe	ka nōō'
pty a lism	tī' a lişm	plaid	plād
bru nette	bru nēt'	schism	sīzm
ga zette	ga zēt'	feoff ment	fěf' ment
in debt ed	in dēt' ed	hal cy on	hāl' se on
lieu ten ant	lu tēn' ant	mis tle toe	mīz' zl to
qua drille	ka drīl'	psal mo dy	sāl' mo dý
pneu mat ic	nu māt' ik	bal sam ic	bāl sām'ik

IN THE FOLLOWING, *l* IS SILENT.

balk	chalk	talk
ealk	stalk	walk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF *f*.

chough	rough	eough	[eauf]
elough	slough	trough	[trauf]
hough	e nough	läugh	[läf]

h AFTER *r* IS SILENT.

rheum	rhy' barb
rheu māt' ie	rhět' o rie
rheu' ma tişm	rhăp' so dy
rhyme	rhī nōç' e ros

g IS SILENT BEFORE *n*.

deign ed ing	reign ed ing
feign ed ing	poign' ant

BĀE, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PREY, THĒRE; ĠET; BĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

l BEFORE m IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

eālm	bālm y	psālm
eālm ly	eġm bālm	quālm
eālm ness	ālms	quālm ish
be eālm	ālms house	psālm ist
bālm	ālms ġiv ing	hōlm

IN THE FOLLOWING, *geon* AND *gion* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun* ;
eon, AS *un* ; *cheon*, AS *chun* ; *geous* AND *gious*, AS *jus*.

blūd' geon	sûr' geon	pro dī' ġioūs
dūd' geon	sûr' geon çy	pŭn' cheon
gūd' geon	dŭn' geon	trŭn' cheon
bûr' geon	pġg' eon	seŭtch' eon
stûr' geon	wġd' geon	es eŭtch' eon
lē' gion	lŭn' cheon	eur mŭd' geon
rē' gion	eon tġā' ġioūs	gôr' ġeoūs
eon tġā' gion	e grē' ġioūs	sae ri lē' ġioūs
re lġ' gion	re lġ' ġioūs	ir re lġ' ġioūs

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ou* AND *au* ARE PRONOUNCED AS *aw*, AND
gh ARE MUTE.

bought	ought	wrought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, *ue* AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD
 ARE SILENT.

plāgue	vōgue	pique
vāgue	tōngue	har āngue'
lēague	mōsque	ăp' o lōgue
tēague	in trġgue'	eăt' a lōgue
brōgue	o pāque'	dġ' a lōgue
rōgue	ŭ nġque'	ġġ' lōgue

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ñ=Z; ÇH=SH.

No. 150.—CL

Regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking ed, and the participle of the present tense by taking ing; as, called, calling, from call. The letter p. stands for past tense; ppr. for participle of the present tense; and a. for agent.

	p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	al low	ed	ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed	ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing
plow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed	ing
sow	ed	ing	ab scond	ed	ing	rep re sent	ed	ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing

Monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single accented consonant after a single vowel, double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, abet, abetted, abetting, abettor.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
a bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	ding		tre pan	ned	ning	ner
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring		de fer	red	ring	
man	ned	ning		ex pel	led	ling	ler	ab hor	red	ring	rer
plan	ned	ning	ner	re bel	led	ling	ler	in cur	red	ring	

Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
seal	ed	ing	er	claim	ed	ing	er	re coil	ed	ing	
heal	ed	ing	er	cool	ed	ing	er	ve neer	ed	ing	
oil	ed	ing	er	ap pear	ed	ing	er	a vail	ed	ing	
hail	ed	ing	er	re peat	ed	ing	er	re strain	ed	ing	er

Verbs ending in two consonants, do not double the last.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
gild	ed	ing	er	dress	ed	ing	er	re sist	ed	ing	er
long	ed	ing		paint	ed	ing	er	con vert	ed	ing	er
watch	ed	ing	er	charm	ed	ing	er	dis turb	ed	ing	er

Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivatives.

	p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
bi as	ed	ing	lev el	ed	ing	grav el	ed	ing
bev el	ed	ing	coun sel	ed	ing	grov el	ed	ing
can cel	ed	ing	cud gel	ed	ing	hand sel	ed	ing
car ol	ed	ing	driv el	ed	ing	jew el	ed	ing
cav il	ed	ing	du el	ed	ing	kern el	ed	ing
chan nel	ed	ing	e qual	ed	ing	la bel	ed	ing
chis el	ed	ing	gam bol	ed	ing	lau rel	ed	ing

BE, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; GET; DIED, MARINE; LINK;

lev el	ed	ing	ri val	ed	ing	mod el	ed	ing
li bel	ed	ing	row el	ed	ing	wag on	ed	ing
mar shal	ed	ing	shov el	ed	ing	clos et	ed	ing
par cel	ed	ing	shriv el	ed	ing	riv et	ed	ing
pen cil	ed	ing	tram mel	ed	ing	lim it	ed	ing
pommel	ed	ing	trav el	ed	ing	ben e fit	ed	ing
quar rel	ed	ing	tun nel	ed	ing	prof it	ed	ing
rev el	ed	ing	wor ship	ed	ing	buf fet	ed	ing

The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as, libelous, marvelous.

When verbs end in e after d and t, the final e in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus, abate, abated, abating.

ab di cate	d	ing	de grade	d	ing	cor rode	d	ing
ded i cate	d	ing	suf fo cate	d	ing	de lude	d	ing
med i tate	d	ing	ed u cate	d	ing	in trude	d	ing
im pro cate	d	ing	in vade	d	ing	ex plode	d	ing
vin di cate	d	ing	con cede	d	ing	de ride	d	ing

In verbs ending in e after any other consonant than d and t, the past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter with the final e may form a distinct syllable; but usually the e is dropped and d is blended with the last syllable of the verb. Thus abridged, is pronounced abridjd; abased, abāsto. Before ing, e is dropped.

a base	d	ing	pro nounce	d	ing	crit i cise	d	ing
a bridge	d	ing	man age	d	ing	em bezzle	d	ing
con fine	d	ing	re joice	d	ing	dis o blige	d	ing
com pose	d	ing	cat e chise	d	ing	dis fig ure	d	ing
re fuse	d	ing	com pro mise	d	ing	un der val ue	d	ing

Note. Although ed in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by adding ness to such participles, the ed becomes a distinct syllable. Thus blessed may be pronounced in one syllable; but blessedness must be in three.

Verbs ending in ay, oy, ow, ew, and ey, have regular derivatives in ed and ing.

ar ray	ed	ing	al loy	ed	ing	re new	ed	ing
al lay	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing	con vey	ed	ing
pray	ed	ing	de stroy	ed	ing	fol low	ed	ing
stray	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing	be stow	ed	ing
de lay	ed	ing	en dow	ed	ing	con vey	ed	ing

A few monosyllables, as pay, say, and lay, change y into i, as paid, said, laid.

Verbs ending in y, change y into i in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.

cry	cried	cry ing	dry	dried	drying
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RULE, PULL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH

Verbs ending in y change this letter to i in the second and third persons, and in the name of the agent. Thus :

	<i>Solemn Style.</i>		<i>Familiar Style.</i>	<i>Agent.</i>
I cry	thou criest	he crieth	he cries	crier
I try	thou triest	he trieth	he tries	trier

Past tense.

I cried	thou criedst	he	we	ye	they	cried
I tried	thou triedst	he	we	ye	they	tried

Verbs ending in ie are thus formed.

			<i>ppr</i>
I die	thou diest	he dieth or dies	dying
I lie	thou liest	he lieth or lies	lying
I tie	thou tiest	he tieth or ties	tying
I hie	thou hiest	he hieth or hies	hying
I vie	thou viest	he vieth or vies	vying

The past tense, and participle of the present, are regular.

died	lied	tied	hied	vied
------	------	------	------	------

Formation of the plural number of nouns.

The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of s to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like z after all the consonants except f, p, q, t, k, or c with the sound of k.

<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chain	chains	port	ports
bag	bags	crop	crops	sight	sights
back	backs	tear	tears	sign	signs

When the noun ends in e, if s will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it forms no distinct syllable.

bride	brides	knave	knaves	bone	bones
blade	blades	date	dates	cake	cakes
smile	smiles	note	notes	flame	flames

If s will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with e, and forms an additional syllable.

grace	graces	maze	mazes	pledge	pledges
spice	spices	fleece	fleeces	stage	stages

When nouns end in ch, sh, ss, and x, the plural is formed by the addition of es.

church	churches	bush	bushes	dress	dresses
peach	peaches	glass	glasses	fox	foxes

Nouns ending in y after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of y into i, and the addition of es; the termination ies being pronounced ize, in monosyllables, and iz in most other words.

fly	flies	du ty	du ties	fu ry	fu ries
cry	cries	glo ry	glo ries	ber ry	ber ries
sky	skies	ru by	ru bies	mer cy	mer cies
cit y	cit ies	la dy	la dies	va can cy	va can cies

BÄR, LÄST, CÄRE, FÄLL, WHÄT; HÉR, PRÉY, THÈRE; GËT; BÏRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.

day	days	val ley	val leys	boy	boys
way	ways	mon ey	mon eys	bow	bows
bay	bays	at tor ney	at tor neys	vow	vows
de lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews

Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.

sea	seas	hoe	hoes	woe	woes	pie	pies
-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------

When the singular ends in f, the plural is usually formed by changing f into v, with es.

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
beef	beeves	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves

Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
bulk	y	silk	y	pith	y	rain	y
flesh	y	milk	y	meal	y	hill	y

Some nouns when they take y, lose e final.

flake	flaky	scale	scaly	stone	stony
plume	plumy	smoke	smoky	bone	bony

Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
friend	ly	love	ly	man	ly	earth	ly
home	ly	time	ly	cost	ly	lord	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives in y, by changing y into i and taking ness.

a	n	a	n	a	n	a	n
hap py	i ness	la zy	i ness	drow sy	i ness	sha dy	i ness
loft y	i ness	emp ty	i ness	diz zy	i ness	chil ly	i ness

Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, by a change of y into i, and the addition of ly.

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
craft y	i ly	luck y	i ly	loft y	i ly	gloom y	i ly

Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
fer vent	ly	brill iant	ly	em i nent	ly
pa tient	ly	op u lent	ly	per ma nent	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives by ness.

a	n	a	n	a	n
au da cious	ness	of fi cious	ness	ra pa cious	ness
ca pa cious	ness	li cen tious	ness	in ge ni ous	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness.

bound	less	ly	ness	blame	less	ly	ness
fear	less	ly	ness	need	less	ly	ness
hope	less	ly	ness	faith	less	ly	ness

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly and nouns by ness.

n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n
art	ful	ly	ness	pain	ful	ly	ness	skill	ful	ly	ness
care	ful	ly	ness	grace	ful	ly	ness	peace	ful	ly	ness

The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.

art ist	form a list	loy al ist	or gan ist	du el ist	hu mor ist
---------	-------------	------------	------------	-----------	------------

In some words, y is changed into i.

zo ol o gy	zo ol o gist	or ni thol o gy	or ni thol o gist
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The prefix ante denotes before.

date	ante-date	chamber	ante-chamber	diluvian	ante-diluvian
past	ante-past	penult	ante-penult	nuptial	ante-nuptial

The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.

Christ	anti-christ	Christian	anti-christian	febrile	anti-febrile
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Be, a prefix, denotes nearness or intensity.

daub	be-daub	dew	be-dew	friend	be-friend	labor	be-labor
siege	be-siege	moan	be-moan	speak	be-speak	sprinkle	be-sprinkle

The prefix con, or co, denotes with or against; con is changed into col before l.

co-equal	co-exist	co-habit	con-form
co-eval	co-extend	con-firm	con-join

The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.

balance	counter-balance	act	counter-act	evidence	counter-evidence
plead	counter-plead	work	counter-work	part	counter-part

The prefix de denotes from or down.

base	de-base	bar	de-bar	compose	de-compose	cry	de-cry
form	de-form	fame	de-fame	face	de-face	garnish	de-garnish

Dis denotes separation, departure, and hence gives to words a negative sense.

able	dis-able	agree	dis-agree	allow	dis-allow	belief	dis-belief
credit	dis-credit	esteem	dis-esteem	grace	dis-grace	honor	dis-honor

Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.

bode	fore-bode	father	fore-father	know	fore-know	noon	fore-noon
tell	fore-tell	taste	fore-taste	warn	fore-warn	run	fore-run

In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes on, upon, or against; hence it often gives to a word a negative sense; sometimes it only gives more strength to the sense of a word; as, bank, imbank, brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.

material	im-material	moderate	im-moderate	mutable	im-mutable
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BÄE, LÄST, CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; GËT; BËRD, MARËNE; LËNK;

pure	im-pure	active	in-active	applicable	in-applicable
articulate	in-articulate	attention	in-attention	cautious	in-cautious
defensible	in-defensible	discreet	in-discreet	distinct	in-distinct
religious	ir-religious	reverent	ir-reverent	revocable	ir-revocable

Non is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.

appearance	non-appearance	compliance	non-compliance
conformist	non-conformist	resident	non-resident

Out, as a prefix, denotes beyond, abroad, or at a distance.

leap	out-leap	live	out-live	venom	out-venom	weigh	out-weigh
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Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

balance	over-balance	bold	over-bold	burden	over-burden
charge	over-charge	drive	over-drive	feed	over-feed
flow	over-flow	load	over-load	pay	over-pay

Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.

plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic
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Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.

caution	pre-caution	determine	pre-determine	eminent	pre-eminent
mature	pre-mature	occupy	pre-occupy	suppose	pre-suppose
conceive	pre-conceive	concert	pre-concert	exist	pre-exist

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

assert	re-assert	assure	re-assure	bound	re-bound
dissolve	re-dissolve	embark	re-embark	enter	re-enter
assume	re-assume	capture	re-capture	collect	re-collect
commence	re-commence	conquer	re-conquer	examine	re-examine
export	re-export	pay	re-pay	people	re-people

Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

abashed	un-abashed	abated	un-abated	abolished	un-abolished
acceptable	un-acceptable	adjusted	un-adjusted	attainable	un-attainable
biased	un-biased	conscious	un-conscious	equaled	un-equaled
graceful	un-graceful	lawful	un-lawful	supported	un-supported

Super, supra, and sur, denote above, beyond, or excess.

abound	super-abound	eminent	super-eminent
mundane	supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance.

Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.

The most necessary part of learning is, to unlearn our errors.

Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.

Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise virtue, who do not practice it.

The path of duty, is always the path of safety.

Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious in reporting it.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔÊ; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Ì=Z; CH=SH.

OF NUMBERS.

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one	I first
2	II	two	II second
3	III	three	III third
4	IV	four	IIII fourth
5	V	five	IIIIII fifth
6	VI	six	IIIIII sixth
7	VII	seven	IIIIII seventh
8	VIII	eight	IIIIII eighth
9	IX	nine	IIIIII ninth
10	X	ten	IIIIII tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1829	MDCCCXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine	
$\frac{1}{2}$	one half	$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth	$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.
1,1		1,1111	1,11111111
$\frac{1}{3}$	one third.	$\frac{1}{7}$ one seventh.	$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths.
1,11		1,11111	11,111
$\frac{1}{4}$	one fourth.	$\frac{1}{8}$ one eighth.	$\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths.
1,111		1,111111	1111,1
$\frac{1}{5}$	one fifth.	$\frac{1}{9}$ one ninth.	$\frac{9}{10}$ nine tenths.
1,1111		1,1111111	111111111,1

BÄR, LAST; CÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRE; ÖET; BËRD, MARÏNE; LÏNK;

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin, F. for French, S. for Spanish.

- Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.
 Ad finem, L. to the end.
 Ad hominem, L. to the man.
 Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.
 Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.
 Ad referendum, L. for further consideration. [valuation]
 Ad valorem, L. according to the
 Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.
 A mensa et toro, L. from bed and board. [English manner]
 Anglice, L. in English, or the English
 Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.
 Auto da fé, S. act of faith, a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.
 Beau monde, F. the gay world.
 Bona fide, L. in good faith.
 Bon mot, F. a witty repartee.
 Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.
 Caput mortuum, L. the worthless remains.
 Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.
 Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece.
 Comme il faut, F. as it should be.
 Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
 Coup de main, F. sudden enterprise or effort.
 Dernier ressort, F. the last resort.
 Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.
 Ennui, weariness, lassitude. [right]
 Ex pluribus unum, L. one out of, or composed of, many; *the motto of the United States.*
 Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minister out of office.
 Excelsior, L. more elevated; *motto of the State of New York.*
 Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
 Ex parte, L. on one side only.
 Ex post facto, L. after the fact, or after the commission of a crime.
 Extempore, L. without premeditation.
 Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
 Fille de chambre, F. a chambermaid. [acting]
 Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in
 Gens d'armes, F. armed police.
 Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body; *a writ for delivering a person from prison.*
 Hic jacet, L. here lies.
 Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evil thinks.
 Hotel dieu, F. a hospital. [study]
 Impromptu, L. without previous
 In statu quo, L. in the former state.
 In toto, L. in the whole.
 Ipse dixit, L. he said.
 Ipso facto, L. in fact.
 Jet-d'eau, F. a water-spout.
 Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.
 Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye.
 Literatim, L. letter for letter.
 Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
 Magna charta, L. the great charter.
 Maximum, L. the greatest. [death]
 Memento mori, L. be mindful of
 Minimum, L. the smallest.
 Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
 Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass. [mously]
 Nem. con., or nem. dis., L. unanimity.
 Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
 Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.
 Nom de plume, F. a literary title.
 Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind. [of brothers]
 Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair
 Paterpatriæ, L. the father of his country.
 Per annum, L. by the year. [try]
 Per diem, L. by the day.
 Per cent., L. by the hundred.
 Per contra, L. contrariwise.
 Per se, L. by itself considered.
 Prima facie, L. at the first view.
 Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion. [good]
 Pro bono publico, L. for the public
 Pro et con., L. for and against.
 Pro patria, L. for my country.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; EULE, PULL; EXIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

Pro tempore, L. for the time.	Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing can not be done.
Pro re nata, L. as occasion requires; for a special emergency.	Soi disant, F. self-styled.
Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet, with all the might.	Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
Quantum, L. how much.	Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.	Sub rosa, L. under the rose, privately.
Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them, sustains them.	Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.	Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Re infecta, L. the thing not done.	Toto cœlo, L. wholly, as far as possible. [agreeable.
Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies. [ference.	Utile dulci, L. the useful with the
Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indif-	Vade mecum, L. a convenient com-
Sans souci, F. free and easy; with-	panion. [conquered.
out care. [art.	Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I
Secundum artem, L. according to	Versus, L. against.
Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus	Via, L. by the way of.
passes away the glory of the world.	Vice versa, L. the terms being ex-
Sine die, L. without a day specified.	changed.
	Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. or Ans. Answer.	Col. Colonel.	E. East.
A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy.	Co. Company.	Ecl. Ecclesiasticus.
A. B. Bachelor of Arts.	Com. Commissioner,	Ed. Edition, Editor.
Abp. Archbishop.	Commodore.	E. G. for example.
Abr. Abridged.	Cr. Credit.	Eng. England, English.
Acct. Account.	Cwt. Hundred weight.	Eph. Ephesians.
A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.	Chron. Chronicles.	Esa. Esaias.
Adm. Admiral.	Cor. Corinthians.	Ep. Epistle.
Ala. Alabama.	Conn. Con. or Ct. Connecticut.	Esq. Esquire. [cætera.
A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.	C. S. Keeper of the Seal.	Etc. and so forth, et
Apr. April.	C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Ex. Exodus, Example.
Ark. Arkansas.	Cl. Clerk, Clergyman.	Exr. Executor.
Atty. Attorney.	Cong. Congress.	Feb. February.
Aug. August.	Cons. Constable.	Flor. Florida.
Bart. Baronet.	Cts. Cents.	Fr. France, French, Frances.
B. C. Before Christ.	D. D. Doctor of Divinity.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	Dea. Deacon.	Gal. Galatians.
Bbl. Barrel.	Dec. December.	Gen. General.
Cal. California.	Del. Delaware.	Gent. Gentleman.
C. Centum, a hundred.	Dept. Deputy.	Geo. George, Georgia.
Cant. Canticles.	Deut. Deuteronomy.	Gov. Governor.
Capt. Captain.	Do. Ditto, the same.	Heb. Hebrews.
Chap. Chapter.	Dr. Doctor, or Debtor.	Hon. Honorable.
	D. V. Deo volente, God willing.	Hund. Hundred.
		H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRE, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÄRE; GËT; BËRD, MARINE; LINK;

Hhd. Hogshead.	Md. Maryland.	Q. Question, Queen.
Ibid. In the same place.	Me. Maine.	q. d. as if he should say.
i. e. that is [id est].	Mich. Michigan.	q. l. as much as you
id. the same.	Mr. Master, Sir.	please. [uity.
Ill. Illinois.	Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs.	q. s. a sufficient quan-
Ind. Indiana.	Minn. Minnesota.	Regr. Register.
Inst. Instant.	Miss. Mississippi.	Rep. Representative.
Io. Iowa.	MS. Manuscript.	Rev. Reverend, Reve-
Is. Isaiah.	MSS. Manuscripts.	lation. [able.
Jan. January.	Mrs. Mistress.	Rt. Hon. Right Honor-
Ja. James.	N. North.	R. I. Rhode Island.
Jac. Jacob.	N. B. Take notice	S. South, Shilling.
Josh. Joshua	N. C. North Carolina.	S. C. South Carolina.
Jun. Junior.	N. H. New Hampshire.	St. Saint.
K. King.	N. J. New Jersey	Sect. Section.
Kan. Kansas.	No. Number.	Sen. Senator, Senior.
Ken. or Ky. Kentucky.	Nov. November.	Sept. September
Km. Kingdom.	N. S. New Style.	Servt. Servant.
Kt. Knight.	N. W. T. North West-	S. T. P. Professor of
K. C. B. Knight Com-	ern Territory.	Sacred Theology.
mander of the Order	N. Y. New York	S. T. D. Doctor of Di-
of the Bath.	O. Ohio.	vinity.
K. G. C. Knight of the	Obj. Objection.	ss. to wit, namely
Grand Cross. [Garter.	Obt. Obedient.	Surg. Surgeon.
K. G. Knight of the	Oct. October.	Tenn. Tennessee.
L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.	Or. Oregon	Tex. Texas.
Lev. Leviticus.	O. S. Old Style.	Theo. Theophilus.
Lieut. Lieutenant.	Parl. Parliament. [nia.	Thess. Thessalonians.
Lond. London.	Pa. Penn. Pennsylva-	Tho. Thomas. [month.
Lon. Longitude.	per, by; as, per yard,	Ult. the last, or the last
Ldp. Lordship.	by the yard. [dred.	U. S. A. United States
Latitude.	Per Cent. By the hun-	of America.
La. or La. Louisiana.	Pet. Peter. [pians.	V. Vide, See.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Phil. Philip. Philip-	Va. Virginia.
lbs. Pounds.	Philom. Alover of learn-	viz. to wit, namely.
L. S. Place of the Seal.	ing. [ternoon.	Vt. Vermont.
M. Marquis, Meridian	P. M. Post Master, Af-	Wt. Weight.
Maj. Major.	P. O. Post Office.	Wm. William.
Mass. Massachusetts.	P. S. Postscript.	Wp. Worship.
Math. Mathematics.	Ps. Psalm.	Yd. Yard.
Mat. Matthew. [cine.	Pres. President.	& And.
M. D. Doctor of Medi-	Prof. Professor.	&c. And so forth.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the division of a composition into sentences or parts of a sentence by points, to mark the pauses to be observed in reading, and show the connection of the several parts or clauses.

The comma (,) indicates a pause of the length of a monosyllable, or the time of pronouncing *one*. The semicolon (;) indicates a pause of two monosyllables; a colon (:) of three; a period (.) four. The period is placed at the close of a sentence. [do you see?

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, *what*

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; RUFF, PULL; EXIST; €=K; &=J; £=Z; CH=SH.

An exclamation point (!) denotes wonder, astonishment, or other emotion, expressed by the foregoing words.

A parenthesis () includes words not necessary in the sentence, and which are to be uttered in a lower tone of voice.

Brackets or hooks [] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires a pause, but of no definite length.

A caret (^) shows the omission of a word or letter, thus, *give me book.*

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, *lov'd, tho't.*

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index (☞) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk (*), the dagger (†), and other marks, (‡, §, ||), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diaeresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a book, chapter, section, sentence, and note. It should begin all proper names of persons, cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c. It should begin every line of poetry, a quotation, and often an important word.

The name or appellation of God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, &c., should begin with a capital.

The pronoun I and interjection O are always in capitals.

No. 150.—C L.

THE LETTER *q* IS EQUIVALENT TO *k*.

ăq' ue duet	in ĭq' ui toŭs	lĭq' uid āte
ăq' ui lĭne	lĭq' uid	lĭq' uid ā' tion
an tĭq' ui ty	lĭq' uid ness	lĭq' uid ness
ĕq' ui ty	lĭq' uor	ob lĭq' ui ty
ĕq' ui ta ble	lĭq' ue fĭy	u bĭq' ui ty
ĕq' ui ta ble ness	lĭq' ue făe' tion	pĭq' uant
ĕq' ui ta bly	lĭq' ue fĭ a ble	rĕq' ui ŝite
in ĭq' ui ty	lĭq' ue fĭy ing	req ui ŝ' tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, *t* IS NOT PRONOUNCED.

chās ten	glĭs' ten	moist' en
hās ten	făst' en	ŏft' en
ehrĭs ten	lĭst' en	sŏft' en

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĠET; FĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK:

The letters *ei* and *ie* occur in several words with the same sound, that of long *e*, but persons are often at a loss to recollect which of these letters stands first. I have therefore arranged the principal words of these classes in two distinct tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *e* STANDS BEFORE *i*.

çēil	dissēizee	reçēive
çēiling	dissēizin	reçēipt
eonçēit	ēither	sēignior
eonçēive	invēigle	sēine
deçēit	lēisure	sēize
deçēive	nēither ^{Wes}	sēizin
perçēive	obēisance	sēizūre
dissēize	obēisant	tēil

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *i* STANDS BEFORE *e*.

achieve	liēf	reliēvo
griēve	liēge	retriēve
griēvançe	liēn	shiēld
griēvoūs	miēn	shiēling
aggriēve	niēçe	shriēk
beliēf	piēçe	siēge
beliēve	piēr	thiēf
briēf	piērçe	thiēve
chiēf	priēst	tīer
fiēf	reliēf	tīerçe
fiēld	reliēve	wiēld
fiēnd	repriēve	yiēld
brigadiēr	bombardiēr	finançiēr
breviēr	grenadiēr	eavaliēr
fiērçe	eannoniēr	çevaliēr



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